

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT SHALL THE TARIFF BE?

THE consensus of press opinion since election seems to be that something is to be done with the tariff. But what? And when? No journal seems able to make any very definite answer, because, in the first place, the temper of the Senate, present and prospective, is yet in doubt. Furthermore, a division of sentiment is reported among leading Republicans, and the opinions of "sound-money" Democrats have also been taken into consideration. Republicans do not appear to be agreed upon the expediency of further attempting to pass the Dingley bill, introduced by the leaders of the House in the last session of Congress, as an "emergency measure"; there appears, however, to be less disagreement among them concerning the necessity of an extra session after McKinley's inauguration for the purpose of enacting a "protective" measure. The "sound-money" Democratic and Independent press in general reflects antagonism to protection or tariff changes of any kind, increase of internal revenue being largely favored instead.

From the mass of interviews and editorial advice on the subject of tariff legislation we select the following:

Dingley Says His Bill is an Emergency Measure.—"I see no reasonable ground for hoping that the exigency tariff bill, passed by the House last December, will be taken up by the Senate this winter. I should nevertheless be gratified to see it passed and sent to President Cleveland.

"Notwithstanding the time of its continuance is already half gone, I should be glad to see this revenue bill now enacted, because an additional income is needed by the Government and because it would serve to check importations made in anticipation of increased duties.

"But it should be borne in mind that the passage of the exigency tariff bill this winter would not make any the less necessary a revision of the tariff on protective and permanent lines. The

bill which passed the House last December was purely an emergency measure, and it would terminate by limitation in a few months [August 1, 1898]. Aside from the duty [60 per cent of McKinley-bill rates] placed on wool, woolens, and manufactured lumber it was simply a fifteen-per-cent. horizontal increase of existing entries. As the report of the Committee on Ways and Means stated, such a treatment of duties was justified only as a temporary measure to meet an exigency. No member of the Ways and Means Committee would for a moment countenance this method as a permanent arrangement. . . .

"If my assumption is correct, that the Senate will reject the House bill at the coming short session and that no measure will be passed that will restore the financial equilibrium, there is only one plan to be followed. That is for President McKinley to call an extraordinary session. . . . Protection is a principle—not a matter of rates. As the House of Representatives is the source of all revenue legislation, and as it is Republican in political complexion, it will maintain the principle of protection, but with justice and moderation."—*Nelson Dingley, Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, in The World, New York, Nov. 24.*

Conservative Protectionist Amendments.—"It may safely be assumed [owing to the composition of the present Senate] that any attempt to pass a tariff or revenue bill, or even to enter upon the serious consideration of one, at this session would be unsuccessful. . . .

"The future of the Republican Party may depend largely upon the measure of wisdom shown by the responsible majority in its treatment of this question. The details of party policy in this respect can only be decided upon and announced after the most careful consideration and fullest consultation.

"In the mean time in a general way the obligations and purposes of the party are fully understood.

"It should not be forgotten by those supporters of the President-elect who have heretofore differed from us on the tariff question, that Republicans are protectionists by the explicit pledges of platform and candidates and by the traditional policy of the party, and as such are bound by every consideration of fidelity to the American people to apply their principles to any changes which may be made in the revenue laws.

"No amendments to our tariff laws, however, should be made unless necessary to cure defects or to provide the requisite revenue. The task of amendment should be entered upon in a spirit of true conservatism, and with a determination to make the needed changes as soon as possible, and in a manner which will create the least disturbance to business interests."—*Senator Nelson Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in The World, New York, Nov. 17.*

Sacrifice for Sacrifice.—"I believe it is within the power—ay, within the scope of the abilities possessed by the Postmaster-General and the present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to sit down now and agree upon a plan of reducing the schedules of the former tariff law, which would be a substantial reform of the tariff, without demanding from the successful Republicans the total sacrifice of the policy which they have been committed to and which largely contributed to their victory. This I say myself without abating one tittle of my own conviction. I believe I am more of a tariff reformer than most men. Indeed, it would not be a libel if you described me as a free-trader, for I am one. . . .

"I believe if these two representatives of the two great parties that have won this victory could meet together in that spirit of amity, liberality, and patriotism which has characterized all their movements since I have had the honor of their acquaintance a bill could be framed which would be an improvement on this measure [Wilson bill], which, while it would recognize the system that the Republican Party has always supported, would yet be so

are removed from perfidy and dishonor that the present Executive of the United States would be glad to affix his signature to it, for I know that Mr. Cleveland does not become reconciled to perfidy and dishonor."—*Ex-Congressman Bourke Cockran, at the New York Chamber of Commerce Banquet, Nov. 17.*

"Give Free Course to Tariff Legislation."—"It is the policy of wisdom for the advocates of free coinage to throw no obstacles in the way of any reasonable tariff measure that the Republicans may see proper to enact. In reference to legislation affecting the revenue, it would be proper to give the gold-standard people a free hand. Let them enact a tariff law if they will. Instead of thereby crippling the cause of bimetallism, they would reveal all the more clearly its merits. If, peradventure, by this means they restore prosperity for a time, the friends of free coinage need not scruple to gather their share of the harvest. If they fail they will not be able to attribute their failure to lack of a sufficiently high tariff.

"It is only with reference to adverse financial legislation that the advocates of free coinage should command the McKinley Administration and its supporters to withhold their hands. . . . They should not permit so foul a conspiracy against the welfare of the country and the liberties of the people [retirement of greenbacks and substitution of bank issues] to succeed. They should give a free course to tariff legislation. They should resist by all the means in their power the financial legislation through which the banks will seek to establish themselves forever in the seat of authority and power."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.), Denver.*

McKinley Not an Extremist.—"As a matter of fact, the popular identification of Mr. McKinley with what is regarded as extreme protectionism is due to a mere accident. The Republican tariff of October 1, 1890, was vehemently denounced by its enemies as embodying this extreme protectionism; Mr. McKinley happened to be chairman of the committee which framed it, and by that chance it was given his name. But Major Carson [clerk of Ways and Means Committee which framed the McKinley bill] who speaks from intimate personal knowledge, declares that Mr. McKinley's attitude toward the measure was distinctly conservative, and that many of the features which proved most obnoxious were adopted against his earnest opposition. It may be added that Mr. McKinley's public utterances before and after the passage of this bill can be searched in vain for a single paragraph which would fairly class him as an extremist on the tariff question."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

How to Handle Tariff Claimants.—"It is safe to say that a large and increasing number of Republicans are opposed to fresh tinkering with the tariff. In fact, the only section of the party likely to give trouble is the wool-growers, under the lead of the Ohio triumvirate, which has been reduced to a duumvirate by the death of Columbus Delano. We heard much during the campaign about the sufferings of the wool-growers of Colorado and Montana. Yet these two States gave such large majorities for Bryan that they can hardly have many claims upon the party now. The same may be said of the sugar-growers of Louisiana and of Nebraska. As those States have gone over to Populism, let them take the consequences. So the only irreconcilable section or element demanding the reopening of the tariff question is the very small contingent of Ohio wool-growers, who did not exactly cover themselves with glory during the campaign. When they come to Washington this winter demanding a new tariff, it will be a good answer to say that the country needs a rest, and that before reopening the question we ought to wait and to see what effect the reviving business of the country may have on the public revenues."—*The Evening Post (McKinley Ind.), New York.*

Prompt Tariff Settlement Desirable.—"For party reasons the sooner a tariff bill is passed the better. . . . If no bill could be

passed at the first regular session of the next Congress, then when the Dingley bill expired the country would be put back under the monstrous Wilson-Gorman act. The probability of such a result would hang like a pall over the nation, and go far to make the McKinley Administration a failure and renew the free-silver agitation.

"Obviously, it is important to have this matter settled at an extra session immediately after McKinley's inauguration. Senator Sherman has expressed an opinion that the Dingley bill should be passed and an extra session avoided. His experience and judgment should be given due weight. But for the reasons already mentioned it seems wise that there should be an extra session and a prompt settlement, for at least four years, of the tariff question. And to that end Mr. Dalzell's suggestion that the bill should be prepared by the Ways and Means Committee at the coming session of Congress appears to be a wise one."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

The Senate in the Way.—"The Dingley bill was by no means an ideal measure, and probably would not have been favored by any of the Republicans except as an effort to find some compromise which might be accepted in circumstances of peculiar national emergency. The conditions have now greatly changed. The certainty that a Republican Congress and President will soon have power to act makes resistance merely for the sake of delay inexcusable. It ought to be possible to enact at once a very brief measure, more satisfactory than the one offered by the House last winter, and in the line of the policy which the new Congress will adopt. But it is evident that neither this nor anything else can be done unless some of the Democratic or silver Senators stand ready to bow to the decision of the people."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

No General Revision.—"A few Congressmen and some other publicists have begun an ill-advised agitation for an extra session of Congress, for the avowed purpose of completely overthrowing the tariff and revenue laws. They indulge the sanguine expectation that such a general revision could be accomplished in two or three months, tho the past experiences of the country teach that such work is more likely to occupy six or nine months, and at the end of that time utterly fail to meet the requirements of the situation. That agitation will do harm to reviving business in proportion to the strength it obtains, which, it may be hoped, will be very little. On the other hand, if the Republicans use their power, acquired from the expression of the popular will, wisely and create a board of experts to revise such schedules as need revision, business will go forward with renewed confidence. All necessary conditions may then be met, from time to time, without general disturbance, and with the assurance that the best interests of industry and of the country will be conserved."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Give Present Tariff a Chance.—"There are inequalities and abnormalities in the tariff act of 1894—some duties are too low and others too high—but let us give it a chance to reveal itself under normal conditions. These conditions will be here soon after President McKinley's inauguration if the people who are now demanding an extra session subside in the interval. As the gold scare has ended, and as the yellow metal is pouring into the Treasury, bond sales will not hereafter be needed, and one of the reasons for higher revenues thus disappears. Next spring and summer the country will have a chance to learn in what parts the present tariff law can be advantageously altered, and the work of alteration can be done leisurely and intelligently in the regular session which opens a little over twelve months hence. In the mean time let us give business a rest."—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*

Economy and Rest.—"One good reason why the Dingley bill should not be passed is the insufficient trial given the present tariff law. Why not continue one tariff policy long enough, and under both favorable and adverse conditions, to gather the full educational value of the test, and not be trusting always to theory and economic discussion? Why do we not hear our statesmen advocating the bringing down of expenditures to meet the re-



THE GROWING NATIONAL NUISANCE. WHAT DOES MCKINLEY THINK OF IT?

—*The News, Denver.*

sources of the Government, instead of forever dilating upon the crying need of more taxation to take care of extravagant appropriations? If the present schedules are permitted to remain as they are, or are only slightly modified on a low-tariff basis, and due retrenchment is observed in providing for governmental expenses, it is not outside the range of possibilities that under the return of normal trade conditions the revenues will be ample. It is a serious question whether the tariff, like the currency, does not need rest more than anything else."—*The Free Press* (*Palmer Dem.*), *Detroit, Mich.*

The Dingley Bill Not Wanted.—"We don't want it [the Dingley bill]. We don't want any tinkering with the tariff. . . . It is only intended to be a tentative measure, to be acted on until permanent legislation can be had. The country expects and is prepared for some high-tariff legislation. Every man who voted for McKinley—free-traders and all—knew exactly what would come to pass in the event of his election. There will be no wry faces, then, when the medicine comes to be administered. All that anybody can ask is that the pill may be no larger or more bitter than is absolutely necessary, and that if possible it may be sugar-coated a little so there may be as little friction as possible when it has to be swallowed. Meanwhile, we sincerely hope that the tariff may be allowed to remain as it is. Nothing whatever can be gained by any temporary change."—*The Commercial Journal* (*Fin.*), *Chicago*.

"Any attempt to take up the tariff question before the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will be injudicious and contrary to the wishes of the people."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago*.

Duty on Sugar as a Remedy.—"The Republicans, when they secure complete control of the Administration, will have to materially increase the sugar duties, unless they are prepared to augment the internal revenue taxes, always a difficult and unpopular thing to attempt. There is no article which can bear a liberal tariff tax with less hardship to the masses than sugar, and no tax is more equitably distributed among the entire population. Any attempt to raise a large additional revenue by tariff taxation, without an increase in the sugar duties, is doomed to certain failure."—*The Picayune* (*Palmer Dem.*), *New Orleans, La.*

"If the Republicans wish to show good sense, to avoid the mistakes of Cleveland, Carlisle, and Wilson and assure the Government sufficient revenue they will at once return to a specific duty of 1, 1¼, or 1½ cents a pound on sugar, dependent on the amount of revenue they may wish to provide. Knowing how much sugar we consume annually, they can determine within a few dollars what revenue this duty will provide. It is the simplest way for them out of the revenue difficulty, and if they are in earnest in their desire to settle this matter in the easiest and simplest manner possible, and in the shortest time they can provide all the revenue needed by a bill of only fifty or sixty words, to which the Democrats can not possibly object, as it is distinctly on the line of the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue. This would seem to be the proper course for the Republicans to pursue if they wish to settle the revenue question first, and then take up finance."—*The Times-Democrat* (*Bryan Dem.*), *New Orleans, La.*

Dingley Bill or Extra Session?—"It is very desirable that the ultimate tariff bill should be carefully framed so as to avoid inequalities. No one wants to reenact the McKinley bill, least of all the President-elect himself, who has explained that he is not committed to schedules. Senator Sherman advises the appointment of a tariff commission, and the advice is good. But if the Democrats and silver men in the Senate do not provide revenue at once by the passage of the Dingley bill or something very similar, an extra session of Congress will be called for the enactment of a protective law such as the St. Louis platform calls for, and which, owing to Treasury exigencies, would have to be hurried through, providing, as now seems probable, that it could be. Which do the silver men prefer, a revenue bill which will postpone the day of complete tariff revision until a well-digested plan can be devised or hasty return to high protection? It is a question for them to settle, for in the present Senate they hold the

balance of power, and will be held by the American people to a firm accountability for what they may do or leave undone."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco*.

"It [the Dingley bill] would indeed be desirable to have it enacted this winter so as to provide the Government with the necessary revenues until a comprehensive protective measure could be adopted. Its acceptance, however, should not stand in the way of an extra session. The industries of the country require protection arranged on true scientific principles, and the people will be satisfied with nothing less."—*The Call* (*Ind. Rep.*), *San Francisco*.

"No action or inaction on his [President Cleveland's] part could stay a revision of the present tariff, but he could help to limit the disturbance of business and postpone a general revision of the tariff by permitting the Dingley bill to become a law, and it is presumable that he would adopt this course. But Congress should send the bill to him at all events, and not accept responsibility for the expense and business annoyance of an extra session called to do the work that can easily be done by the Fifty-fourth Congress before the expiration of its term of service."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia*.

"The sound sentiment of the country is almost unanimous against radical action. A bill to shove up duties to unduly high rates would paralyze the business of the country almost as much as the financial troubles. Business men are all right, and if they are not disturbed by the antics of the politicians they will soon have the good times back again in their full force and prosperity."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore, Md.*

"We are glad to note that the tariff differences between Republicans and many Democrats are not as wide or as severe as they used to be. The Republican Party still holds to a protective tariff, but not to the extreme views of a few years ago. The most thoughtful Democrats now realize that a reasonable tariff is necessary for the support of the Government, and that such duties should be levied so as to foster American industries and maintain American wages is merely the verdict of a wide and patriotic statesmanship."—*The State Register* (*Rep.*), *Des Moines, Ia.*

"It will be easier for the next Congress to substitute a high-tariff measure for the present revenue arrangement than it would to replace a law like the Dingley bill with such an enactment. While the deficit continues there is excuse for tariff tinkering, and President McKinley will be certain to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of providing revenue if that excuse is afforded him. It would be good policy, therefore, for the Democrats of the present Congress to forestall such action by moderate concessions to the Republicans that would stop the deficit."—*The Banner* (*Palmer Dem.*), *Nashville, Tenn.*

"There can be no restoration of the McKinley tariff of 1890. There has been such a wide and general change in the industrial and commercial conditions of the country since that time as to require a general readjustment of the scale of duties upon lower lines. And the Republican Party is prepared to expect and to support a policy of moderate protective duties. No doubt such a policy would command the support of many Democrats."—*The Pioneer-Press* (*Rep.*), *St. Paul, Minn.*

"THE WILSON BILL."

ONE of the cleverest speeches delivered at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on Tuesday was that of the Postmaster-General, the Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia. It closed with a very clever oratorical *mouevre impromptu*. "Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Wilson, in substance, "permit me to close with saying that for the faults in financial legislation of the last twenty years both parties are responsible. Indeed, the one wise and salutary measure passed in that period, I think you will all agree, was the Wilson bill."

At this there arose, of course, a murmur of good-humored sarcasm, which soon grew into a long-sustained uproar of friendly jeers and laughter. When the right moment for interrupting it had come, Mr. Wilson continued:

"Oh, I don't mean, as I must suppose you all think I mean, the Wilson Tariff bill; I refer to the Wilson bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law."

Nothing could have been more felicitous on the part of the speaker, or more happily appreciated by his most adroitly entrapped audience.—*The Sun*, *New York*.

HAS THE NAIL TRUST KILLED ITSELF?

THE Wire Nail Trust (National Cut and Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association) has collapsed on account of its own greed, if press reports are to be believed. A denial of dissolution has been sent out by representatives of the trust, but it is generally assumed that the end of this organization is at hand.

Judge Baker, of the United States District Court at Indianapolis, granted a temporary injunction against the trust, declaring that it is "an unlawful combination and conspiracy to raise the prices of goods and to interfere with the manufacture of wire-nail machinery, and is in direct violation of an act of Congress [Sherman Anti-Trust law], of good morals, and of the public weal." The petitioner for an injunction was L. C. Bramkamp, a nail manufacturer of Cincinnati, whose charges, not denied by the trust's attorney, in substance were:

The association has within eighteen months forced up the prices of nails 300 per cent., and thereby put the members in the way of clearing millions of dollars in profit.

The association has undertaken to control the output of nail-making machines and succeeded so well that when the complainant had made a contract for the delivery of a number of machines from an Anderson, Ind., concern, the trust bought off that company and prevented the execution of the contract.

Not only this, but when the complainant tried to buy machines of other companies, his efforts in each case were thwarted by the trust, and the association thus appears in full control of nail-making machinery as well as the manufacture and marketing of nails.

The only contention of the trust was that the court lacked jurisdiction, the argument being:

"In order that the court should have legal jurisdiction, all of the defendants should be residents of Indiana instead of being scattered throughout the country. The Sherman act does not apply to the case for the reason that arrangements to put up prices are not within the scope of Federal legislation, which is to interfere only in questions relating to interstate commerce. This interference with interstate commerce should be the main effect and not an incident in the alleged violation, and Congress has no right to regulate private contracts within a State."

Whether Judge Baker's injunction can be made permanent and effective or not, these proceedings had not long been of record before trust prices began to be cut in two by both manufacturers and jobbers, and the report gained credence that the trust had failed to withstand outside competition and the opposition in the trade. Trade opposition found expression at the recent session of the National Hardware Association in Philadelphia in resolutions amounting to a boycott of trust nails.

The rise and fall of this trust are reviewed by *The Journal of Commerce* (New York) as follows:

"This trust has had a brief but a very brilliant career. It was organized less than two years ago, and it got the benefits of the boom of 1895. When the boom subsided late in the year the Wire Nail Trust was able to maintain its prices, and last March it screwed up the figures an additional 15 cents a keg. Beginning with nails selling at the factory at 80 cents a keg it forced them up to \$3.20 in Chicago, and retailers through the West had to get four or five dollars for them. Nails were sold for export at reasonable prices, but the reimportation of these nails was punished with the boycott. It was not long after the trust started in on its career, and the price of nails soared aloft that rivalry began to be serious. Competing concerns had to be bought up. In order to prevent competition manufacturers of machinery had to be induced not to sell to concerns outside of the pool. One way of accomplishing this may have been to threaten them with boycott by all the members of the pool, but probably the most effective way was to subsidize the manufacturers of machinery. It is said that one manufacturer got \$1,700 a month for selling no nail-making machines to parties outside the pool. The buying up of competing plants, the subsidizing of machine-builders, and the employment of an army of secret service men to make sure that

the members of the pool were keeping their agreement when there was such an enormous temptation to sell at prices a little under those fixed by the trade, absorbed a great part of the profits that were being made by fixing the price of nails at utterly unreasonable figures. Of a tax of \$1.50 per keg levied by the trust upon its members to meet these expenses it is said that a good deal was lately returned to the contributors, but the business of the trust has fallen off rapidly since, and the members of the dissolving combination are said to inherit very heavy liabilities.

"In spite of all this effective organization, and the immense sums of money spent to prevent or suppress competition, the competition continued, increased, and threatened to become general. There were nail-makers who never went into the combination and kept their prices enough under those of the combination to do a heavy business. Other parties were drawn into the business by the exceptional profits to be made so long as the trust could hold up the prices. Mr. Bramkamp may have been unable to buy nail-making machinery, but there were other men who managed, in spite of boycotts and subsidies, to get machinery and to make enough nails to cut seriously into the business of the trust.

"The retail dealers were exposed on one side to the wrath of the consumers and on the other side to the arbitrary and, it is charged unjust methods of the trust, which carried things with a very high hand. The curious practise of the trust, in exacting higher prices for nails than the card rates, exposed the retailers to the suspicion of exacting far higher prices than they did, and of making extraordinary profits when, as a matter of fact, they were making barely as much as they did when nails were cheap. The feeling of the hardware trade was such that wholesalers had to give up carrying trust nails and cause it to be widely known that they bought no nails of the trust, lest they should be boycotted by the whole retail hardware trade. One of the results of this was that in July and August the trust mills made only one half of their allotment of nails; the high prices were deterring consumers from buying nails, the outside manufacturers were supplying nails at less than trust prices, and the methods of the trust were arraying the whole retail trade of the West in bitter hostility."

It is said that the organization is one of the closest combinations ever established. A check was held on the members on the one hand and on jobbers on the other, by requiring the former to file with the secretary of the association each month a specified list of his sales and the parties to whom they were made, and from the latter a similar account of his purchases, and in case of any disagreement the matter was at once investigated. The trust, it is hinted, may undertake to reorganize on a modified basis and with reduced prices, but *The Journal of Commerce* draws the following lesson from the present apparent collapse:

"The trust undertook a problem of perpetual motion. The more it advanced the price the more severe the competition was, and the sharper was the competition the more it had to advance the price in order to obtain the means of buying up its competitors and those who supplied its competitors with machinery. The process could not last long. The methods of the trust were thoroughly vicious, and they brought about their own retribution. The number of nail-makers has been increased, the combination to maintain prices has broken under its own weight, and the situation of the members of the pool is likely to be worse than it would have been if they had not attempted to violate all wholesome laws of trade and exact extortionate prices for an article of universal use and necessity. This is the tendency of all monopolistic combinations; and the end of the Nail Trust is a sample of what must sooner or later overtake every form of trust. The life of the monopolies may be longer or shorter according to the capital employed and the completeness of the organization; but, in every case, the trust is an attempt to overthrow a natural law which in the end must prove omnipotent. Natural law may be dodged for a while, and the dodgers may seem to be making wealth by their evasions; but the inevitable end is full of disaster."

NEW TERRITORY.

"How is the Cuban war progressing?" asked the Spanish official of General Weyler's representative.

"Well," was the reply, "there isn't much being done in Cuba just now; but there is some lively skirmishing going on in the State Department of the United States."—*The Star, Washington.*

IRRIGATION LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

A DECISION of prime importance to an immense area of territory in Western States is that of the United States Supreme Court (November 16) which affirms, in holding the Wright Irrigation Law constitutional, that the irrigation of arid lands is a public purpose, that the water thus used is put to a public use, and that an act providing for irrigation is a valid exercise of the legislative power. The validity of \$16,000,000 of bonds issued under this California law is established by the decision. Similar laws have been passed in seven or eight States, and the subject of irrigation law is vital to many others. The story of the California cases extends over five or six years of litigation, in brief as follows:

The principal statute, known as the Wright act, provides for the creation of irrigation districts upon the application of a majority of the owners of lands susceptible of a uniform mode of irrigation from a common source. An election is held to determine whether a proposed irrigation district shall be organized, and at least two thirds of the votes cast must be in favor of the project in order to carry it through. Upon the completion of the organization of a district, its board of directors is authorized to construct the necessary irrigation works and to acquire land for the purpose of such construction, which is declared to be a public use. The Supreme Court of California pronounced this legislation constitutional. Judge Erskine M. Ross, however, of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit, decided last year that it was in conflict with the Federal Constitution, because it assumed to authorize the taking of private property in order to furnish water to the landowners of the district only and not to the general public on equal terms. This, he said, was not such a public purpose as would justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain. In rejecting his view and adopting that of the California state tribunals, the Supreme Court holds that the existence of millions of acres of arid lands in that State makes their irrigation a public use, while in a State where the conditions were different the legislation in question might not be valid.

A Far-Reaching Decision.—"In sustaining the irrigation laws of California the Supreme Court of the United States has added another great decision to the long line of such that has made that court the guiding star of progress as well as the bulwark of conservatism. The judgment will rank with the famous decisions of Marshall and Taney, which, in conformity with modern demands, extended instead of limiting the new methods and instrumentalities of progress and the new legislation made necessary to the people by unprecedented conditions and circumstances.

"The decision establishes the principle that a State may enforce a system of taxation for public uses, even where there are many individual citizens who could not or can not receive immediate or personal benefit to themselves from such taxation. In other words, that the people of the whole State may be taxed to supply artificial irrigation to a part of the State, and thus benefit

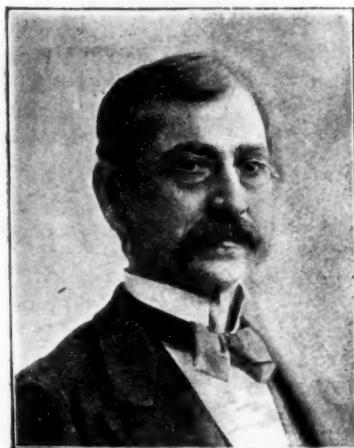
only a part of the people. The advantages that will accrue to those immediately affected will indirectly accrue to the whole State.

"This decision will stimulate similar legislation in all the arid and semi-arid region States and, be the means of ultimately reclaiming millions and millions of acres of land for the use of man. It is of immense import to western Kansas and Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and the Dakotas."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

The State in Self-Defense.—"Where the water-supply is absolutely at the command of the husbandman, the quantity and quality of the crop is a matter of almost mechanical calculation. To add to the habitable area of our country all these millions [estimated, *The Globe* says, at 600,000,000] of acres of the arid belt would be to add much more, correspondingly, to its productivity and its population.

"This is one of the cases where the State has to step in in self-defense. The work is too great for the individual. No man but a millionaire could afford to construct the great ditches and canals necessary to bring water from some distant point to his particular holding. It must not be left, either, to corporations. Too many of the few valuable water rights in the arid regions have already passed within the control of the monopolies. The first thing which a company organized to reclaim arid land does is, usually, not to provide for watering the acres of its own possession, but to gobble every water-course and water-right within its reach and hold them at extortionate prices in the strong grip of monopoly. Inasmuch as the supply is absolutely limited, and as it would take millions of dollars to contest supremacy, this amounts to putting the whole future of the arid belt into the hands of greedy corporations. It will eventually be necessary for the States within which large bodies of arid lands are situated to take possession by the right of eminent domain, with due compensation to present owners, of all water-supplies needed for irrigable lands. The State will be obliged to construct irrigation works and operate them, and to hold the fee of the land reclaimed, which it will then lease to the occupants on long time and reasonable terms. This will doubtless be the first practical step taken toward the introduction of the single-tax idea in the United States."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

Future of Irrigation Brightened.—"While the legal questions have been in suspense, the practical questions of operating the districts and their works have doubtless been satisfactorily answered, in very many cases, the economical development, distribution, and application of water to crops has been advanced and the people of many new sections have come to appreciate the advantages, and often the necessity of providing an artificial water-supply. At the same time, the small-farm idea, for many products, has developed. Altogether the future of irrigation seems to be much brightened by the decision. Some of the irrigation companies may not be pleased by it, but many will find increased markets for their water in bulk, districts buying their whole supply from a company, as is already practised, thus re-



GEO. WATKINSON (REP.),
Governor-Elect of West Virginia.

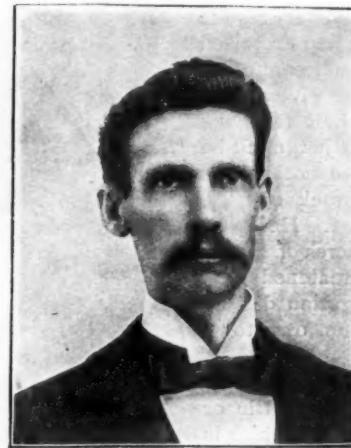
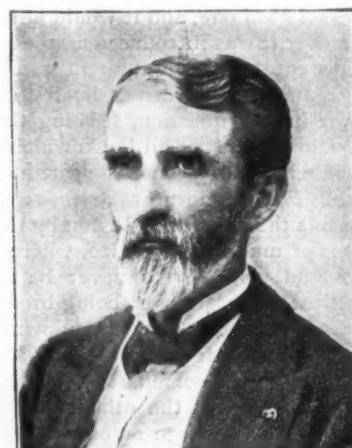


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WM. H. ELLERBEE (DEM.),
Governor-Elect of South Carolina.

(Photographs loaned by *Harper's Weekly*.)



EDWARD SCOFIELD (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Wisconsin.

lieving the companies from many petty details and conflicts seemingly inherent to the distribution of water by corporations. At the same time, not all sections will adopt the district system, even if they might, and the general stimulus given to irrigation will, in such sections, be wholly to the benefit of the companies."—*The Engineering News, New York.*

Public Taxation for Drainage and Irrigation.—"A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the validity of a Wisconsin drainage act is on the same lines as the recent decision in the irrigation bond cases. It is a step forward in establishing the law regarding objects of public taxation. . . . A statute of that State provided for the appointment of drainage commissioners in Dane county (containing the 'Four-lake country,' so-called in early times), who should determine whether the drainage of wet, swamp, and overflowed lands in the county would be 'beneficial to the public health and welfare.'

"If the commissioners should determine that the drainage improvement would promote the public health and welfare provision should be made to construct the necessary works. Bonds might be issued or special taxes levied and collected for the purpose.

"The Supreme Court holds that the state law providing for drainage boards and the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of drainage-works is valid. The expense incurred for the general health and welfare may be paid by a public tax or by the sale of bonds.

"These decisions establish the law. A tax may be levied or a debt created for irrigation or drainage purposes if the benefit is to be sufficiently general to make it a public improvement. This opens a vast field for public taxation and the creation of debts for irrigation and drainage objects. It should not be occupied to an unreasonable extent. The debts might become too heavy a burden, placing before the people the alternative of repudiation."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

A Blessing to California.—"The action of the Supreme Court puts the credit of the State where it was previous to Judge Ross's decision, and ought to be the means of bringing a great deal of capital to California which has been holding aloof since the summer of 1895. The only question for the irrigation bond-buyer to solve now is whether there is anything solid in the enterprise which asks his aid. There are some districts which bonding would bankrupt; but given good soil for the water, good roads and railway connection, proximity to a market, and a demand for the products which the land and climate make possible, and we see no reason why the bonds should not be sought after at a premium instead of a discount."—*The Chronicle, San Francisco, Cal.*

"Irrigation is now declared to be constitutional wherever it is necessary for the cultivation of the soil, and the legislature and the courts of each State are the judges of that necessity. There is no attempt to make one law for the whole of our diversified Union. The variation of conditions is recognized and justice is done to all. . . . Whatever may be the defects of the present act there can be no question of its general benefits to the State."—*The Call, San Francisco, Cal.*

Troubles Under the Law.—"In its intents and purposes the law is a good one, and it would have produced satisfactory results wherever it was introduced if the local authorities had exercised proper care and judgment in guiding against injustice and extravagance. The various boards of supervisors are given much power in this question, it being their duty to exclude from the operation of the act all lands which will not in their judgment be benefited by the proposed system. This they have not always done. For instance, take the case of the Fallbrook district, which is the one decided upon by the Supreme Court. Here was a case of manifest injustice, where thousands of acres of mountain land which could never be irrigated are threatened with practical confiscation by being brought into an irrigation district through the votes of property-owners, some of whom own town lots of fifty feet front.

"Then, again, some of the districts have been shamefully overstocked, while, on the other hand, they have received little or nothing for the large amount of money expended, and which is now a lien upon their land. Such is notoriously the case in those sections covered by the Bear Valley system in Riverside county, where a number of settlers are now likely to lose their homes.

"On the other hand, the confirmation of the Wright law will

undoubtedly lead to the starting up of a vast amount of promising work in the shape of reclaiming arid lands and making the desert blossom. It should be duty of the coming legislature to throw additional safeguards around this law, so that the evils complained of in the past may be averted. In addition to this, the county supervisors should exercise the greatest care in granting petitions for the formation of irrigation districts."—*The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Irrigation a Public Use.—"The effect of the United States Supreme Court's decision on the Wright law will not be as readily seen in Utah as in some other States where that law is in effect in whole or in part, and is known by that name. But if the decision had been the other way, its effect would have been as startling here as elsewhere, for some of the principles whose constitutionality was tested in the case just decided have been in force in Utah almost from the beginning of settlement here. . . . In Utah there are laws for taxing irrigation, drainage, and other districts, and they are an absolute necessity to satisfactory progress in some localities. If the Wright law had been held to be unconstitutional on that particular point, it would have upset the procedure here in a most calamitous way. But it did not do so; and in the conclusion reached by the court of last resort there is the announcement, welcome to Utah as well as other States, that irrigation is finally and conclusively determined by that court to be a public use, and as such can be maintained by the methods of public government."—*The Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

"How far the Wright law can be copied in Colorado remains to be demonstrated. If it is not copied entire there will be danger of weakening it and enacting a law which will not stand the test of the court. There is room for the law here to impound waters which now go to waste in the spring floods, and it will be in this direction that the workings of the system will be most beneficial."—*The News, Denver.*

CENSUS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

A SPECIAL report on the statistics of occupations has been made by Carroll D. Wright, of the Census Bureau, which throws some light upon the number of the unemployed in the country during an ordinarily prosperous year. The report shows:

"That there were 22,735,661 persons ten years of age and over who were engaged in gainful occupations in 1890, of whom 18,821,090 were males and 3,914,571 were females, and that of these 3,013,117 males and 510,613 females, or a total of 3,523,730 persons, were unemployed at their principal occupations during some part of the census year ending May 31, 1890. Of the whole



A BIRD THAT CAN'T BE BLUFFED.
JOHN BULL: "H'it's h'a bloomin' good thing h'after h'all."
—*The Journal, Chicago.*

number of persons so unemployed, 1,818,865 were unemployed from one to three months, 1,368,418 from four to six months, and 336,447 from seven to twelve months, which is equivalent to, approximately, 1,139,672 persons unemployed at their principal occupations for the entire twelve months, and this number would represent 5.01 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1890. Divided as to sex, the approximate number of males unemployed at their principal occupation for the entire census year was 972,000, representing 5.16 per cent. of the whole number of males at work, while the approximate number of females unemployed at their principal occupation during the same period was 167,672, representing 4.28 per cent. of the whole number of females at work."

It is pointed out that the figures do not show the number of persons who may have been unemployed at any one time, but simply the aggregate number of persons who were unemployed for different lengths of time and, to a very considerable extent, probably, at different times during the census year, covering the twelve months from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Again, they only show the number and approximate length of time unemployed with regard to the principal occupation in which persons so reported were usually engaged, and upon which they depended chiefly for a livelihood. They do not show, therefore, the actual length of time for which such persons were unemployed in any form of remunerative labor; that is, the net period, after making allowance for the time when not engaged at their principal or usual occupation, during which their services may have been utilized at some other kind of work. But as an indication of conditions, based upon reliable data, the figures are considered significant.

The Inevitable Five Per Cent.—"The census year was a normal year, so far as industry is concerned, and hence, it may be concluded that in a normal year about five per cent. of our people are constantly unemployed. This is due to a great variety of reasons, among which are sickness, incapacity, dissipation, overproduction in certain departments of industry, necessitating a temporary cessation of work, changes in methods of production, which throw out those who had previously been employed, strikes or lockouts, restlessness and a desire to change; all of these are contributing causes. And when one takes his personal experiences into account, it does not seem that the idleness of five per cent. of the workers of this country is an extraordinary percentage, or one that any social or industrial community could materially modify. There are, no doubt, times when this number is greatly increased, as, for example, during the last fall and summer, or during the business depression of 1893. In fact, we should not be surprised if it could be shown that during these terms the number of the unemployed had been twice as large as the normal average—a fact which should be borne in mind as indicating the immense effect that want of business confidence has upon the welfare of hundreds of thousands of workers."—*The Herald, Boston.*

A Dangerous Industrial Burden.—"Such is the competition among employees and such the supply of labor that five out of every hundred workers in this country must remain idle—not in hard times, but when something like prosperity rests upon the land. The facts thus disclosed are significant and suggestive. For one reason or another there is five per cent. too much labor in this country. It may be due to the disturbances of industrial readjustment, or it may be attributable to the influx of alien immigration. Still other causes may operate in the creation of an unemployed class, but whatever be the forces at work to produce these results, they open up a big field for reflection as to the application of the proper remedies to cure the evils to which they lead.

"It is no exaggeration to say that it is from this class of unemployed that pauperism and criminality are recruited. The man without work must live upon his accumulated earnings, must starve, must steal, or must depend upon the charity of others. The alternative is a terrible one, but it is usually solved by the unfortunate becoming a persistent pauper or a criminal. In either case he is a public charge, and the problem of how to care for this five per cent. of workers and other proportionate parts of the population who fall into vice from choice is one of the greatest

problems confronting the American people to-day."—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

Women Not Crowding Out Men.—"As there are about the same number of women in this country as men, it will be seen that the proportion of the former at work at gainful occupations is smaller than is popularly supposed, only one in five being engaged at any work from which she derives a revenue, either in the form of wages and salary or profit in business. This does not mean that the other four fifths of the women are idle, for they probably work as hard as the men, but that the labor they do produces nothing in a financial way. They are the housekeepers of the country, doing the sewing, cooking, nursing, and other domestic service for most of the families. The prevalent belief that a majority of the women are typewriting, clerking, or filling other positions from which they have crowded out the men is founded on error. The great majority of them are still at home, attending to their household duties, and only a very small proportion are out in the world struggling with the other sex for a living."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Legislation Blamed.—"There are 3,523,730 unemployed men and women in the United States, and the army is still increasing at such a rapid gait that there will soon be more idle men than employed. Idleness creates discontent and discontent breeds violent remonstrance. . . . It is not the fault of the unemployed that they are not at work. It is not the fault of their starving families at home, but it is the fault of representatives in Congress who cater to nothing except the wishes of corporations and combines. It is the fault of a President who frowns upon everything calculated to uplift common humanity and who becomes an obedient servant to the venal vampires who prowl around the White House seeking what they can devour.

"One thing can be depended upon, there can possibly be no reduction of the misery and poverty now so prevalent as long as laws exist that enable corporations and combinations of capital to conspire for the exploitation of the masses. There can be no millionaires without their corresponding thousands of paupers. When one man becomes fabulously rich 10,000 must succumb to the ravages of poverty, while no less than half that number virtually become paupers, from which number originate the armies of tramps now traveling over the country, shifting from pillar to post in order to find a new field for begging food.

"Can this be remedied by issuing bonds so that the people who do own property can have their taxes increased to pay interest into the coffers of the bond clippers? Can it be done by increasing the army to further intimidate the already overawed people? Can it be done by drawing in the greenbacks and further contracting the currency? It can be done only by throttling corporations and combines, issuing money direct to the people and legislating for the general welfare of the masses instead of the wealthy classes."—*The Evening Journal (Labor), St. Louis.*

EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

THE Commissioner-General of Immigration, Herman Stump, in his annual report (November 14) states his opinion that "statistics do not justify the conclusion that our alien population is growing in undue proportions." The arrivals in the last fiscal year numbered 343,267; males, 212,466; females, 130,801. This total is an increase over two preceding fiscal years, but below that of every preceding year since the year 1886, when the total was about 9,000 less than the total for the fiscal year ending June, 1896. A comparison of the total for the past year, 343,267, with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten fiscal years, 435,085, discloses a decrease of 91,818, or more than 21 per cent. The commissioner doubts, in view of data showing approximately the number of those who annually return to their own country, whether there has been any material increase in our foreign-born population since 1893.

The fact that nearly 29 per cent. of last year's immigrants were illiterates is considered evidence of weakness in the immigration laws by some commentators. The commissioner, speaking of

other characteristics of the immigration, says that he knows of no immigrant landed last year who is now a burden upon any public or private institution; that the influx consisted for the most part of hardy people, skilled and unskilled laborers; and that they brought at least \$5,000,000 with them into the country.

A Turn of the Tide.—“The main fact brought out by the report of Mr. Herman Stump, for the last fiscal year, is that the tide of immigration, which had been ebbing ever since 1892, has turned once more. How far short it yet is, with its total arrivals of 343,267, from the high-water mark, may be known from looking back through the records of former years, where we find 1892 giving us 623,084 immigrants and 20,269 ‘non-immigrants,’ or a total of 644,353 arrivals of aliens; the year 1881, a total of 695,163, and the record-breaking year of 1882 yielding the prodigious figures of 788,992 immigrants and 816,272 total arrivals.

“Even taking the average of the last ten or the last twenty years, the present immigration is far below it. Indeed, with the exception of the previous year, we must go back to the year 1879 and the years immediately preceding to find so low an immigration as that now under review. . . . This present decade of years is far behind its predecessor, thus far, in the number of immigrants it has brought to our shores, but its final years may see a great rush hither, should war or hard times visit Europe and prosperity remain in our land.”—*The Sun, New York*.

Hard-Times Immigration.—“Much ado is made by the Commissioner-General of Immigration in his annual report just out over the fact that a comparison of the figures for the last fiscal year ‘with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten years discloses a decrease of 91,818, or over 21 per cent.’ The annual average for the ten years in question was 435,085, against 343,267 for the year ending June 30, 1896. That this is a misleading form of comparison is shown by the following table of the immigration for the eleven years in question.

Year ending June 30—	Immigration.
1886.....	334,203
1887.....	490,109
1888.....	546,889
1889.....	444,427
1890.....	455,302
1891.....	560,319
1892.....	623,084
1893.....	502,017
1894.....	314,467
1895.....	279,948
1896.....	343,267

“The first significant fact that strikes the eye in this table is that the immigration for 1896 was 63,319 greater than for the preceding year. It was nearly 29,000 greater than for 1894.

“The next significant fact is that the average for the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896 is 250,000 less per annum than that of the three preceding years of 1891, 1892, and 1893. The student of the waves of immigration that have come to our shores is immediately reminded by these figures that he is comparing the flush times before the panic of 1893 with the three lean years that followed, when the thrifty and hardy races of Northern Europe preferred to bear the ills they were familiar with to facing the unknown possibilities of a country which was floundering in the sea of a self-sought depression.

“The low figures of the first year in the table are a reminder of the financial panic that struck the United States in 1884 and caused the immigration to drop from 518,592 in 1884 to 395,346 in 1885 and 334,203 in 1886.

“From 1820, to which our statistics run, to date, fluctuation in the tide of immigration into the United States has invariably responded to the influence of periods of prosperity and depression.”—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

Nationalities and Illiteracy.—“A survey of the reports running back as far as 1820 shows that Germany has sent us 5,000,000 of her citizens during that period. Ireland, taken as a single country, comes second with a total of 3,800,000, but as a nation the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland takes the first place with a total of 7,000,000. Norway and Sweden rank fourth as sources of immigration, and the influx from these countries is increasing.

“Of late years a great mass of our immigrants have come from Italy, Sicily, Austro-Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Among

these people there is a marked increase of illiteracy over those from Germany, Great Britain, and Scandinavian peninsula. It is reported that 31,374 Italians came to America this year who could neither read nor write, and illiteracy was noticeably common among the other immigrants. The various exclusion acts caused a return of 2,799 at the expense of the steamship companies which brought them over. Of these 776 were liable to the contract labor law, and the others were either physically, mentally, or morally incompetent for admission. In addition to these exclusions 238 persons were sent back across the ocean during the year because they had become public charges within that time. The total of illiterate persons was 78,130, or about 29 per cent.”—*The Free Press, Detroit*.

The Republican Party Pledged to Restriction.—“The percentage of illiteracy among European peoples is excessive as compared with that of the United States, even considering the illiteracy of the immigrants and of the blacks. The United States has 13.3 per cent. of illiteracy, while Hungary has 37.69, Italy 52.93, Russia 36.42, Austria 32.70, and Portugal 67.35, and yet the current from all these peoples setting toward America is still great, and is likely to be augmented by the revival of business and the assured prosperity to occur under the incoming administration of affairs.

“The time to call an imperative halt to the advancing columns has come. To such action the Republican Party is pledged, by the resolution of its national convention, and the letter of acceptance of its nominee, now the President-elect. The pledge must be redeemed and the Congress should be urged to fulfil it, at the earliest possible moment. It is certainly to be hoped that organized labor will be heard in its favor, and that myriad-voiced. In such a movement of organized labor we are in hearty accord.”—*The Post Express, Rochester, N. Y.*

The “Foreign Vote.”—“The only sensible conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of immigration would seem to be that while the regulations intended to restrict or prevent the landing of dependent, defective, and criminal immigrants should be made as stringent as possible, there is no ground for the exclusion of immigrants as immigrants. It is worth while noting in this connection that the portions of the country in which there is a large infusion of the foreign element cast a large vote for sound money at the late election, while in no part of the country was the cause of unsound finance more strongly supported than in States where the so-called native American element predominated.”—*Bradstreet’s, New York*.

“It seems to be a safe conclusion, as the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke sang in his Princeton sesquicentennial ode, that Columbia’s foes will not always and necessarily be persons of foreign birth. It is certain that he was fully justified in his invocation:

‘And thou, my country, write it on thy heart,
Thy sons are those who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine.’

“On the other hand, it does not follow that the foreign-born voter is naturally and necessarily right, even on the money question. Nearly the whole of the Polish vote in Milwaukee was cast in favor of free silver. Nor does it follow that the intelligence and patriotism of Americans are to be suspected for the simple reason that they are Americans by birth. Seventh-warders who live ‘on the hill,’ nearly all Americans by birth, nearly all voted right on money. The question of birth is too frequently raised in American politics. The important thing is not where a man was born, but what he is.”—*The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee*.

WOMAN’S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

TWO views of the perennial woman-suffrage question are expressed in quotations from utterances of the late David Dudley Field, a prominent leader of law reform movements, and Dr. W. K. Brooks, professor of zoology in Johns Hopkins University. The former is of the opinion that the phrase “the people” ought now to include women. Dr. Brooks believes that “so long as any considerable number of persons are convinced, from faithful study of the lessons of the past, that there are good reasons for caution and conservatism, they may fairly demand proof of their error before they approve of any far-reaching change.” The political rights of women were made issues this year in only two States, California and Idaho. In the way of defining woman’s

present legal rights and duties, Judge Gibbons, of Chicago, has ordered a wife, suing for divorce, to pay alimony to her husband.

Mr. Field's opinion is given in an article on "American Progress in jurisprudence" in *The Law Register*:

"What is meant by the people? At the time of the great Declaration, the people meant adult white men. After the Civil War, and for some years, the people meant adult men, white and black. What is meant now? In the State of Wyoming [also in Colorado and Utah.—*Ed. LITERARY DIGEST*] by the people is meant adult men and women, white or black. In that most advanced of all the States in this respect woman as well as a man votes for the representatives of State. Why should she not? She counts in every enumeration of the census; her name is on every tax-roll; she is the nurse and instructor of youth; she forms more than man the habits, tastes, and manners of all the living; she is as deeply interested as man in good laws well administered; she suffers as much from bad administration and profits as much by a good one. I repeat, why should she not vote as well as man? Certainly, it is not because she is not as capable to rule. In modern times, three of the greatest rulers of the world have been women—Maria Theresa of Austria, Catherine of Russia, and Victoria of England. It does not become a man to say that any one of these great personages was not, at least, his equal in the capacity and art of governing. And in these States who will pretend that it is just and decorous to give the right of voting to ignorant blacks, when it is refused to intelligent women? Political and social movements are sometimes slow in their coming; but come they will, and it is the logical sequence of our frequent saying that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that every true man should allow to the wife of his bosom and the daughter of his house the same voice in the government of their country that is allowed to his brother and his son. For us, it is enough to say, that in many States and nations the right of voting for holders of the less important offices has been conceded to women, yet it has been reserved to an American State to be the first in the long process of ages to place upon the head of woman as of man the crown of a free and equal suffrage."

Professor Brooks writes, under the title "Woman from the Standpoint of a Naturalist," in *The Forum*, from the point of view that woman surpasses man in practical intuition, but that man is superior to woman in power to abstract, compare, deliberate, suspend judgment, and reach new generalizations free from practical complications:

"Many thoughtful persons are convinced that the average woman is far more likely than the average man of the same condition in life to act upon some other motive than mature disinterested judgment, and that the enfranchisement of women might add to the number of voters, already far too numerous in our country, who are led by tradition or self-interest or emotion, rather than by intelligent zeal for the welfare of the whole nation.

"If this opinion is an erroneous one, the advocates of the enfranchisement of women must, as their first step, not only prove its error, but they must also prove that the participation of women in politics would make government distinctly better than it is now, for no change in established institutions which is not a definite advance can be considered. Nor can the plea that the votes of women would benefit women as a class be admitted; for every act of class-legislation is a national disaster, and no democratic government can recognize the existence, before the law, of any class with interests which are not those of the whole nation. The claim that the votes of women would remedy social evils from which they believe they are the chief sufferers is inadmissible for the same reason; for those who think they suffer most from an evil or would be most benefited by a reform are not competent judges of its relative importance to the community as a whole. If one who is not an expert in social science may permitted to have an opinion, it seems clear to a zoologist that the only plea for female suffrage which can be admitted is the claim that it would benefit the community as a whole by strengthening democratic constitutional government.

"Men of our blood have never been much given to blind confidence in the disinterestedness of our leaders or the perfection of our institutions, and the reason why no branch of the Anglo-

Saxon race has made any retrograde step in popular government is to be found in its allegiance to constitutions. But a constitution is nothing more than a device to secure deliberation by a system of checks and counter-checks on hasty action, and is of no value in the absence of a judicial frame of mind.

"If the belief, that women are on the average emotional rather than judicial as compared with men, is an error, opportunities to prove it so are abundant now, and there are alarming signs that they may be still more abundant in the near future. The spread of emotionalism throughout our country gives cause for grave apprehension. The sturdy individualism which carried our forefathers through all their difficulties is commonly called a *manly* virtue. Whether it be manly or not we can never have too much of it; for the habit of looking the ills of life squarely in the face, of accepting them, and doing all we can to make the best of them, is essential to prosperity. If women can help to strengthen this habit among our people every true American man will welcome their aid, nor will he permit any old-fashioned opinions as to their mental character to hinder him from frank and generous acknowledgment of his mistake."

The New York *Evening Post* says of Judge Gibbons's decision:

"That added women's rights mean increased obligations for women was the burden of a decision recently rendered by Judge Gibbons of Chicago. The novel point calling for the decision was whether a woman of means suing for divorce from a husband poor and unable to work could be required to advance to her husband temporary alimony and a reasonable sum for solicitors' fees. No precedent was cited in the argument that covered the case, and the judge was obliged to decide it as of first impression. He consequently entered at length into the history of the status of woman from the Homeric age down, or up, showing how woman has been gradually emancipated until now she stands upon an absolute equality with man so far as property rights and individual freedom are concerned. She is equally liable with him for the support of the family, and if he has no property she must pay the bills. Carrying these principles to their logical conclusion, the Judge decided that if the husband can be obliged to pay alimony to the wife, under like circumstances the wife may be compelled to pay alimony to the husband. 'Every reason of right, justice, and morals,' he said, 'is in favor of the proposition that the duties which the husband and wife owe to each other are reciprocal.'

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



IS IT ALL OVER?—*The Times, Washington*.

Kansas:
First in abolition.
First in prohibition.
First in woman-suffrage.
First in populism.
First in everything that involves discussion and agitation.—*State Journal, Topeka, Kans.*

IT appears to be difficult to keep the powers up to concert pitch.—*The Press, New York.*



TOM WATSON, we believe, is the first one who ever conducted a political joint debate alone.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE man who thinks a political organ is a newspaper is first cousin to the man who thinks the sawdust in the little package can not be distinguished from Treasury notes.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

GOVERNOR ALTGELD is another politician who has a thorough dislike for newspapers. It is easy to draw the appropriate conclusion from this circumstance.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

FROM ONE POINT OF VIEW—A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.
—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

LETTERS AND ART.

JULES LEMAITRE ON LITERARY SNOBS.

M. JULES LEMAITRE, the celebrated French critic, has been lecturing at the Académie Française on snobs. The word *snob*, he observes, is much used nowadays, and, like other fashionable words, by the snobs themselves. He uses it "in the sense in which it pleases Parisians to understand it—a sense which would have rather astonished the author of '*Vanity Fair*'." We quote from the *Revue Encyclopédique* of November 7:

"We have had [said M. Jules Lemaitre] one after the other, the snobs of the naturalistic and 'document' novel, the snobs of the art scribbler, the snobs of psychology, the snobs of pessimism, the snobs of 'symbolist' and 'mystical' poetry, the snobs of Tolstoi and the Russian evangelism, the snobs of Ibsen and Norwegian individualism, the snobs of Botticelli, of St. Francis of Assisi, and English 'estheticism,' the snobs of Nietzsche, and the snobs of the 'cult of Myself,' the snobs of intellectualism, occultism, and Satanism—to say nothing of the snobs of music and painting, and the snobs of socialism, and the snobs of dress, sport, society, and the aristocracy, who are often the same as the snobs literary, for snobbisms have an invincible attraction for each other, and so are enabled to pluralize. But I would speak here only of snobbery in literature; and truly I scarcely know whether to treat it with satire or apology.

"What is snobbery? It is the union of docility of spirit with a touching and most ludicrous vanity. The snob can not perceive that to 'go it blind' for the art and literature of to-morrow is to put himself in line with blockheads; that there is as little originality in predeterminedly taking up every new thing as in predeterminedly swallowing every old tradition; and that the one requires no more effort than the other; for, as Bruyère puts it, 'Two contraries equally prejudice us, habit and change.' Precisely by the contrast between his innate triteness and his affectation of originality does the snob make us smile. The snob is one of Panurge's affected sheep. . . .

"Yet this vain docility, this sham audacity of blank and mediocre minds, this ardor for rare novelties, merely because they are novelties or believed to be such—all this is very, very human; and this is why, tho the word 'snobbery' is, in the sense in which we use it, recent, the thing itself is of all time.

"There are the snobs of the Hotel de Rambouillet, the snobs of the Precious. Cathos and Madelon are true female snobs (*snobinettes*) and the veritable grandmothers of the fantastic dames who flaunt in the lobbies of the theater in [Zola's] '*L'Œuvre*.' To know the end of things, the grand end, the end of the end,' is a saying equally of the (literary) snob and the esthete."

M. Lemaitre declares that snobbism is traceable "through all our [French?] literary history;" that it is parallel to the progress of the "innovating" writers. This means, he says, that:

"In the development of literature snobs play a blind but efficacious rôle. They are wofully self-deceived in the opinion they hold of themselves, and in the reasons they give for their preferences . . . but sometimes they must inevitably 'catch on' to some novelty or other which will become permanent, wherefore they are not by any means a neglectable quantity. They can never long sustain the false and the frivolous, nor anything lacking in the quality that endures; but their zeal, howsoever ignorant, can and does hasten the triumph of that which is bound to live. . . . They have therefore a social utility; wherefore we must treat them tenderly. If we may not honor them, at least we must absolve them.

"But why not honor them? I verily believe that some of the happiest phenomena in our literature—the purification and refinement of the language, for example—in the first half of the seventeenth century; the entry of political and natural science into the literary domain in the eighteenth; the movement of sentiment and of nature started by Jean Jacques; the romantic evolution followed by the evolution of realism which grew out of the idealist reaction (a little matter in which *we assisted!*)—had not been accomplished so swiftly but for the snobs. . . . To men who think, Ibsen and Tolstoi are contained in George Sand; all

romanticism in Corneille, all realism in '*Gil Blas*'; the sentiment of naturalism is in the poets of the Renaissance and, beyond them, in the poets of antiquity; all drama, they say, is in the '*Orestes*,' and all romance in the '*Odyssey*.' These thinkers say to every pretended invention: 'What's the good? We have that already!' The snobs, more credulous, are really clearer-sighted without knowing why. Nearly all the snobbisms I have named were the active and bewildered auxiliaries of the most interesting enterprises. A history of snobbism must touch at more points than one the story of evolution in literature and wit. . . . There is in criticism a great deal of autosuggestion, and—I would almost say—of autosnobbism. Man is so compacted that he sucks vanity even from his admirations; he piques himself on admiring things for reasons of his own, and he admires himself all the more for admiring with so much originality! In this way the critic, no matter how sincere he may be, is induced to exaggerate whatever beauty he feels in a writer, and, indeed, almost to invent it. . . . All criticism is more or less its own dupe; the dupe of its theories and general notions, which falsify its particular judgments without its knowing it. All criticism . . . ends by seeing in a work what none but the critic sees, who thus is able to say, with Philaminte:

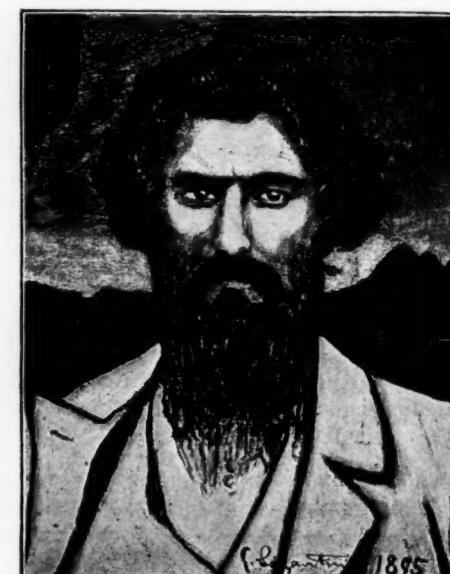
'I neither know nor care if any one is like me;
But I perceive, beneath the sting, a million meanings!'

Thus the snobs common are fashion-led by the snobs inventive, and the snobs superior. . . . Snobbism seems to us nothing but a particular name for the universal illusion in which humanity lives and imagines that it advances. . . . The flourishing of snobbism proves, not the health, but the abundance and in a sense the intensity of literary production. And that is why I have spoken of the snob with amenity."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MILLET OF ITALY.

AN interesting person, as well as an interesting artist, is Giovanni Segantini, according to Helen Zimmern's account of him. He is just beginning to make a name for himself outside his native land; but, far from courting the personal at-

tentions of the public, he has chosen to dwell in a high and distant corner of the Alps, whence he but rarely descends to visit Milan. Of his work as artist the writer says (*Magazine of Art*, December):



GIOVANNI SEGANTINI, BY HIMSELF.

Giovanni Segantini has done for Italy—that is, he has devoted his art to the cause of the poor and lowly, and has faithfully depicted the life of the peasants, not dressed in their best with conventional, smiling faces, obviously sitting for their portraits, like *tableaux vivants*; but peasants in their daily existence, in work and sorrow and joy, with the unheeded tragedy and unconscious poetry of the simple peasant life. And he does not paint, moreover, as one who has studied his subject from outside, for a time, but he lived among the poor, as one of them, from his childhood, the poor of the city and the village; and when he became a man with means to do as he pleased, he chose to make his home among

isolated dwellers in the Alpine hamlets, where life is rude and hard, and where man has not yet succeeded in enslaving and vilifying nature."

Segantino, we are told, was born in Arco in 1858. By the death of his mother and the departure soon after of his father in search of fortune, the little Giovanni was left in the care of his half-sister, who, having to go to work early each morning, left the boy alone in the attic in which they dwelt, thrown upon his own devices and forbidden to go out. Then follows this interesting account:

"At last a change came. One day the child overheard two women talking of a youth who had journeyed into France on foot and there had made his fortune; the thought struck him that if that boy found it possible to leave Milan, why should not he? So he watched his opportunity one fine morning, and, slipping out of the house, he set off on his way to France, having for sole provision a piece of bread he had obtained from the baker's on credit. He tramped on till dusk and weariness and a storm of rain overcame his childish courage, and, lying down beneath a tree, he remembered nothing more until he was awakened by two men who, passing with their cart, had noticed the drenched and sleeping boy, and these friends in need took him home to their cottage, where he was dried and fed and told his little story. On hearing he was an orphan, these poor but kindly peasants determined to keep him with them, on condition, however, that he made himself useful; and so, when barely seven years old, Giovanni Segantini began to earn his own living in the responsible position of a swineherd.

"But the long hours of idleness were not wasted; he took note of his new surroundings, and instinctively tried to reproduce them, scrawling his pictures on walls and stones, like a new Giotto. At last his occupation was noticed, it came even to the ears of the syndic, and the little swineherd was straightway looked on as an infant prodigy, and was sent back to Milan to have his talent taught and fostered. But he could not adapt himself to restrictions of domestic life; his boyish pride was wounded, there was a scene, and once more he broke away, this time for good. He began to lead a restless, roving existence, finding temporary employment and hospitality wherever he could, till at last he reached his native Arco, where he met his half-brother, who offered him the post of cashier in his bacon shop. Giovanni only stayed here till he saved a small sum of money, with which he resolved to try his fortune again. But the money was stolen on the road by a perfidious friend, and Segantini returned to his brother in despair. Touched, however, by his grief and his earnestness, the brother provided him with means of going to Milan to follow his bent, and the boy departed only too gladly. In Milan he attended the art classes at the Brera, living meanwhile in an attic, and eking out his scanty means by giving lessons, drawing portraits, painting window-blinds, church-banners, etc., and helping a friend who was house-painter by day and clown by night. In spite of unkindness and frequent injustice he worked on courageously and cheerfully; he felt his own power and knew he must conquer in the end. While studying at the Brera he was painting his first picture, which not only won for him the admiration and respect of his colleagues, but procured him the means of leaving the Academy and obtaining wider teaching and experience."

This first picture was painted, because of his poverty, on the back of an old fire-screen, with paints obtained from a friendly grocer in return for the painting of a shop-sign. He soon began to shake off the conventionality of the Brera school, and to incur thereby the scorn of art-critics. He left Milan and settled in the Brianza, where he began his study of peasant life. His "Ave Maria" gained him the gold medal at the Amsterdam exhibition in 1883. His most important work at this period was "Alla Stanga"—an evening landscape. About this time he made his acquaintance, through reproductions in a French magazine, with Millet's work, which had a lasting influence over him. Even the Brianza became at length too much in the world for him, and with his wife and children he removed to Meloja. Of late his simple pastoral style has upon several occasions given way to a symbolical style, in which ideas are embodied and details sup-

pressed, "The Punishment of Luxury" (sometimes called "Nirvana") and "The Retribution of Unnatural Mothers" being works of this kind.

THE FUTURE OF SPELLING-REFORM.

IN the case of spelling-reform, as in the case of a good many other needed reforms, it is always the "future" rather than the present or the past to which the advocates "point with pride." It is admitted with regret by many eminent champions advocates of phonetic or scientific spelling that the practical results so far achieved by them are comparatively insignificant; but their faith in the future is still strong. One of them Benjamin, E. Smith, an editor of "The Century Dictionary," concedes this in an article in *The Forum* (November), and proceeds to a consideration of the reasons for this practical failure. He has no doubt whatever about the desirability of the reform. He quotes approvingly Professor Lounsbury's words, that "there is certainly nothing more contemptible than our present spelling, unless it be the reasons usually given for clinging to it." No rational defense of it, we are told, can, on any ground, be made, scholarly opinion is now practically unanimous in favor of the reform; and yet, in "the essential matter of effecting a change in popular spelling, the reform has made almost no headway at all."

Nevertheless, Mr. Smith thinks that the chief difficulty just now is with the advocates of the reform themselves, in their failure to agree upon a plan of procedure. There is the radical plan called reform of the language and there is the more moderate plan of reform in the language. The former would at one blow sweep away the present alphabet, supplant it with the scientific alphabet, and change the entire system of spelling to the extent demanded by phonetic laws. The other would make gradual changes as rapidly as the public could be persuaded to accept them. Of the latter plan Mr. Smith is an ardent champion. He says:

"It must, in fact, be conceded that the adoption by the public of any general, radical phonetic system is one of the most improbable things that can be imagined. The reasons for this assertion are obvious and have often been stated, but their full significance has seldom, I think, been grasped by the radical reformer. They are practically all-powerful, but their force is underestimated by the phonetists because, from a scientific point of view, they are trivial and unworthy of consideration. The first is the closely knit association, in all minds, between the form of the printed word, or of the printed page, and the spiritual atmosphere which breathes through our language and literature. There is a deep-rooted feeling that the existing printed form is not only a symbol but the *most fitting* symbol of our mother-tongue, and that a radical change in this symbol must inevitably impair *for us* the beauty and spiritual effectiveness of that which it symbolizes. Could the literary spirit even of a Shakespeare, we feel, retain for us undiminished its delicacy and power if clothed in the spelling of the 'Fonetik Nuz'?"

This feeling, says Mr. Smith, while non-reasonable (tho not unreasonable), has struck its roots deep down into the literary consciousness and as well into the esthetic sense. To one accustomed to the English language as it is, phonetic spelling in the mass comes with the same kind of shock that attends the sight of physical deformity. But there is another and perhaps even greater obstacle which is underrated by reformers. We quote again:

"The most serious fact with which a radical reform has to deal is that the generation which is asked to adopt it has already learned the old inconsistencies and irregularities, and learned them by an effort so painful that the mere suggestion of reversing the process and unlearning them, and then learning new forms, however simple, causes a genuine chill of despair not unmixed with indignation. For the average man—that is to say, ninety-nine out of every hundred—the existing spelling is a personal possession. He has bought it with a price, and a high one.

It has become instinctive, except for an occasional reference to the dictionary. It is a tool which well serves all his ends, because he has adapted himself by long habit to its imperfections. What argument has the reformer capable of arousing him to the annoying and time-consuming, if not painful, effort to walk in the paths of phonetic rectitude?"

Another difficulty, seemingly trivial but actually formidable, is that of making a beginning in any authoritative and effective way. Experience leaves little reason to hope for an initiative from the legislatures and schools. The scientific associations have but little popular influence. Literary men can not afford to take the financial risk of being peculiar. What, then, is the way out? This:

"While it is mere childishness to assume that deep-rooted habits of the public can suddenly be torn up and the phonetic habit planted in their place, it is highly reasonable to assume that these habits will ultimately yield to a well-directed attack of the kind described. No habit is absolute, but about each there is a fringe of thoughts, feelings, and conduct which does not exactly harmonize with it; the drunkard is not always drunk or desirous of being so, nor is the thief always willing to steal; and in the same way it will be found that even the most stubborn sticklers for the 'authorized' orthography have a few words which they would not regret to see changed, and that even those who are least inclined to make the effort to relearn their spelling find it convenient to use a few of the simplified forms which the dictionaries now allow. In brief, there are, in the variations of our existing orthography allowed by the dictionaries and in the occasional innovations of influential writers which are accepted by the public without any jarring of the nerves, the beginnings of a movement which, if continued along its own lines and gradually pushed to a consistent conclusion, will result in a vast simplification and rationalizing of our language."

"This very process, tho not always well directed, has been going on for three centuries. Why not, then, fasten upon these beginnings, make them clear to the public, stimulate their use, add to them gradually as the sense of their oddness wears off and the appreciation of their utility increases, and thus in the course of years slowly eliminate at least all the gross absurdities from our written speech? Is it not entirely conceivable that, by this steady process of transformation, the sentiment which now clings to the existing orthography will gradually disappear or become attached to the newer forms? And is it not certain that the opposition of inertia and laziness, and of the other practical hindrances mentioned, will be entirely disarmed? This, at least, seems now to be the conviction of most of the wisest reformers."

As to the details of procedure, Mr. Smith does not speak, but the essence of the change, he says, lies in persuading those who are favorably disposed to use in their publications and correspondence, so far as they can, the simpler forms which have the support of any good authority.

In *The Dial* (November 16) is a rather caustic editorial inspired by Mr. Smith's article. The editor speaks scornfully of "the little systems of the phoneticist" that have had their day, arousing to momentary mirth or wonder, and of the publisher here and the editor there who, allowing zeal to outrun judgment, have sought to force reform upon the public and have had their labor for their pains. Exceptions are taken to the strong language used by Professor Lounsbury, Professor Whitney, and others. The editor says:

"When we come to think of it, the wholesale ascription of 'ignorance and prejudice' to the many men who have opposed the spelling-mongers is a weapon more likely than not to recoil upon those who use it as an argument; while 'contemptible' is about as ill-fitting an epithet as could be found, whether to describe the conservative position itself, or the spelling which is the primary object of attack. Our English spelling may be irrational, and inconsistent, and difficult of mastery, but it is just as much a natural product as is a tree or a wild animal. One may prefer the order and symmetry of a French garden to a free woodland growth; but he who has a nice feeling for the meaning of words does not call the forest oak contemptible because it is gnarled."

The spirit in which Mr. Smith treats of the subject is commended, as also the course of procedure he advises. Says *The Dial*:

"If spelling-reformers in general would adopt this moderate position, there would be little serious disagreement among thinking men. Mr. Horace E. Scudder, speaking of Webster's unsuccessful effort to create a new language 'made in America,' justly says: 'Language is not a toy or a patent machine, which can be broken, thrown aside at will, and replaced with a better tool, ready-made from the lexicographer's shop. He had no conception of the enormous weight of the English language and literature, when he undertook to shovel it out of the path of American civilization. The stars in their courses fought against him.' It may safely be said that English spelling will continue to undergo the sort of modification in the direction of rationality that has marked its development in the past, and at a probably accelerated rate. And it may be said with equal safety that no other sort of change is possible."

GRUNDY'S IBSENITE PLAY.

THE spirit and even the technique of Ibsen are declared to be in every line of Sydney Grundy's last and most successful play, significantly entitled "The Greatest of These." This fact leads Mr. Arthur Wakeley, one of the leading dramatic critics of London, to offer him the following public apology in his introduction to a critical review of the play in the current *Cosmopolis*:

"When I said I would die a bachelor," explained Benedick, 'I did not think I should live till I were married.' It is as well to recognize that our opinions no less than our intentions are, in the language of the footnote to the music-hall programs, 'subject to revision.' When I wrote in the first number of this review that 'Mr. Sydney Grundy has been untouched by the Ibsen movement,' I did not think that a few months later he would give us a play which reveals the spirit and even the technic of Ibsen in every line. Without Ibsen, 'The Greatest of These' would have been simply impossible."

The critic proceeds to bestow high praise upon the philosophy of the play upon its "new criticism of life," and distinguishes between the Ibsen and the Dumas method of handling the problem presented. He writes:

"At first sight, no doubt, the framework of the play, that familiar, over-familiar, triangle of husband, wife, and lover, suggested quite another influence, the influence of Dumas *fils*. But when we come to examine how the framework is filled in, we find ourselves transported to a world of ideas and ideals which Dumas never entered, where his moral writ does not run. To be sure, the play seems to raise once more the very question which Dumas was so fond of considering: the treatment of the woman taken in adultery. Dumas, as we know, offered a varied assortment of solutions. Sometimes he was for forgiveness, at others for strict justice, at others for the wild justice of revenge. But in one thing he never varied; there was always a hard-and-fast line to be drawn between the offending and the aggrieved party. There was the 'sinner,' who was to be forgiven, or judged, or slaughtered, and there was the pardoner, or judge, or executioner. One was always on the bench, the other always in the dock. To examine the conduct of both parties, to show the 'sin' as possibly no less the fault of the man sinned against than of the woman sinning, that was never the Dumasian way. But it is Ibsen's way, and it is Mr. Grundy's. And it is significant that Mr. Grundy takes up the question I have indicated as the fundamental question of the play just at the point where Dumas would have dropped it. The question is not: Shall the husband forgive the wife? He has forgiven her, before the curtain rises. The question is: What is the worth of this forgiveness? what does it amount to in practise? how does it wear? It will be seen that Mr. Grundy's play is not so much a variant of the famous Dumasian subject as a sequel to it. And this sequel puts the original in an altered light, redistributes its moral values, so to speak, and revises its standards."

The story of the play is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Armitage are a middle-aged couple united in the

eyes of the world, but in spirit miles apart from one another. The woman's escapade is a matter of the past, but the memory of it lives. Armitage has "forgiven" his wife, out of the desire to avoid scandal and to convince himself that he is obeying the Christian precept of charity and forgiveness. He is egotistic and self-righteous, and accepts the wife's humble submission and self-effacement as a proper tribute to his heroism and generosity. The wife sees the pettiness and narrowness of the husband's spirit, but she lives on sufferance and does her best to accept the situation. She is, in Mr. Wakeley's opinion, another Nora, but a Nora after her awakening.

This situation is changed by an accident, but an accident that is a direct outcome of the husband's character. Armitage is an unwise and hard father, and his narrow code drives his son into dissipation and debt. The son forges a bill, and the bill is in the hands of Curzon, Mrs. Armitage's old lover. Mrs. Armitage pays a clandestine visit to Curzon to plead for her son, and learns that he got possession of the bill to save the boy rather than to press it against him. The husband hears of this visit, misconstrues it, and turns his wife out of the house without explanation. Of this part of the play Mr. Wakeley writes as follows:

"The interview between Mrs. Armitage and Philip Curzon—mere episode tho it is—reveals, to my thinking, a subtlety of observation and a knowledge of the hidden places of the heart which give Mr. Grundy a far higher position in our drama than anything else he has ever done. He has drawn a curiously fascinating picture of the meeting, after many years, of a man and woman who have wrecked each other's lives. The thing is very melancholy and very tender, and, I should say, absolutely true. The man is a failure, a loafer in shabby lodgings, with all the heart and ambition taken out of him. The woman had pictured him as splendid and successful, living up to the ideal she had formed of him; and the sense of his failure is to her an unspeakable humiliation. He had embodied for her the *joie de vivre*, as I say, and now her hero is this forlorn and dismal figure! She puts it to him that he owes it to her to succeed; his success would somehow seem to lighten her shame; and, when that is made clear to him, the old zest of life returns. As they part for the last time, we are made to feel that this momentary appeal to the dead love has done the man infinite good and left the woman at any rate less disconsolate. I remark that throughout the scene there is no tampering with the moral currency; no excuse is pleaded for man or woman; they have both blundered as well as 'sinned,' and they know it. But their fault is made to lose some of its ugliness, and we feel that the 'sinners' have, after all, a firmer hold on life than the husband they have wronged."

But Armitage discovers the object of the visit, and this, together with other evidences of his hardheartedness and narrow code of duty, suffices to work a moral transformation in him. He sees his egoism, and learns the lesson of genuine and real charity. The revolution strikes the critic as too sudden to satisfy the requirements of perfect art. But the main object is to put forgiveness on the right basis, to make it sincere and complete.

While the play advocates pardon for the erring wife, its essential difference from other plays of a similar tendency is thus pointed out by the critic:

"As the situation is usually presented, husband and wife are still in the period of passion. The peculiarity of Mr. Grundy's play is that passion has not a word to say in the matter. We have the permanent forces of character at work. The problem has become spiritualized. I admit the disadvantage from the point of view of dramatic excitement. There is a perceptible lowering of the temperature. The husband and wife and lover are able to argue out their respective cases in a curiously cold-blooded fashion—indeed, I think they are all three a little too fond of argument. But then they argue very neatly, for Mr. Grundy has a pretty forensic talent. And it is a real pleasure to find him abandoning his artificial Scribisms for a play of genuine thought."

Anachronisms in Art.—"The French artist whose picture in the Paris Salon a few years ago showed the eccentricity of presenting a cavalier of the time of Louis XIV. armed with a modern revolver was not alone in his anachronism," says Henry Granville in *The Home Journal*. "Some of the early painters were amusingly careless about such matters. Tintoretto, in a picture of the children of Israel gathering manna, represents them as having taken the precaution of arming themselves with shot-guns. When Cigoli painted the aged Simeon at the circumcision of the infant Savior, which picture is now in St. Petersburg, he remembered that aged men wear spectacles, and so placed these conveniences upon Simeon's nose."

"In a picture by Verrio of Christ healing the sick the bystanders are represented with periwigs. This ludicrous effect is equalled in Albert Dürer's picture of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden by an angel wearing a flounced petticoat. The same artist, in his scene of Peter denying Christ, depicts a Roman soldier quietly enjoying a pipe of tobacco."

"Of all the artists who have sinned against propriety or probability the Dutch and Flemish have been among the most eccentric. In the Museum of Vienna there is a picture of 'Christ Bearing the Cross,' by Peter Brueghel the elder, which shows Christ carrying His burden, while a monk, crucifix in hand, exhorts the two thieves to die repentant

"Nicholas Poussin has represented the deluge with boats at hand ready for use, and on another canvas Rebecca at the Well is seen with Grecian architecture in the background. And in a picture representing 'Lobsters in the Sea, Listening to the Preaching of St. Anthony of Padua,' the lobsters are red, altho, as yet, it is fair to presume, unboiled. A French artist has depicted the Lord's Supper, the table being ornamented with tumblers filled with cigar-lighters; and the Virgin Mary, in another work of the same nationality, is helping herself to a cup of coffee from a chased coffee-pot."

"But drollest of all blunders is that which portrays the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve in all their primeval simplicity, while near them, in full costume, is seen a hunter with a gun, shooting ducks."

NOTES.

IT is reported that "Treasure Island" (which Mr. E. C. Stedman says he reads once a year regularly) was read by Mr. Gladstone when first published, and that one of his family has had to reread it two or three times since to keep up with him in discussing the different methods of the many murders

THE New York *Tribune* has the following "dig" at "poster art": "Whenever you see a picture and are unable to tell whether it is a cloud, a butterfly, a river, a map of South America, or a woman, you should go into esthetic raptures at once: for the picture is a modern poster and high art."

ITALO CAMPANINI, the famous tenor, very well known in the United States, died in Parma, Italy, last week. Besides being the greatest tenor of his time, he was remarkable for the immense scope of his repertory, which included nearly eighty operas, the tenor rôles of which he could sing at a few hours' notice.

CONAN DOYLE recently told the following Stevenson story at the Omar Khayyam Club, London: "In response to an invitation from Stevenson to visit him in Samoa, Mr. Doyle asked the great romancer how one got there. 'Oh,' said Stevenson, 'you go to America, cross the continent to San Francisco, and then it's the second turning to the left.'"

IBSEN himself can not be a merry personage, at least you might judge that much from his works. *The Bookman* says that "somebody told him that in the Paris *Figaro* there was an article on 'The Influence of Ibsen on Modern Painting.' 'What in the world is my connection with that?' he cried, and burst into hearty laughter. It was the only time that I ever heard him laugh."

WHEN J. M. Barrie was invited by the Aberdeen corporation to lecture a year or so ago, he wrote in reply expressing thanks, but adding: "On the few occasions on which I have been on a platform, I wished to get beneath it. I never did lecture, and I am sure I never could." *The Chap-Book* recalls an incident in which Barrie presided with dismal results at a Burns supper at Ayr. *The National Observer* chaffed him unmercifully the next day for his gaucherie, and when his friends began to protest, it leaked out that Barrie himself had written the article.

MAX NORDAU tells the London *Sketch* that he is at work on a new book to be called "The Battle of the Drones." "I fancy," he says, "it will be more or less an exposure of that world of finance which has become one of the curses of modern life, especially in modern Paris. In it I am giving a picture of what may be called German society in Paris—for you know there is a strong Teutonic element in the financial world, and it has interested me much to note how those composing it become modified and, in a sense, transmogrified by a long residence in the French capital."

SCIENCE.

THE INFLUENCE OF MIND IN EVOLUTION.

IN an article under this heading a contributor to *Natural Science* (London, November), who signs himself "Eha," maintains that those who rely on natural selection alone to explain the development of living beings are leaning on a broken reed. In mind, and in mind alone, he says, we have the element that is needed to make this or any other assumed cause act in the right direction. He says:

"Natural selection alone has always seemed to me utterly inadequate to explain many of the phenomena which come under the notice of every naturalist. In fact, natural selection itself appears to require an antecedent cause. Look, for example, at the phenomenon known as protective resemblance or mimicry. If the likeness of an insect to a leaf, or of a twig, or another insect, often procures its escape from its enemies, then it is easy to see how natural selection may operate in maintaining and perfecting that likeness, for those in which it is least exact will be soonest discovered and killed. But it is obvious that the resemblance must be initiated and carried a certain length before natural selection can begin to operate at all; for until the likeness of an insect to some other object is sufficient to cause it sometimes to be actually mistaken for that object, no step in the direction of that likeness can be of any advantage to the insect. Natural selection in this case must follow the same course as human selection, which first put Darwin on the track of it. A breeder does not create varieties of pigeons, or fowls, or dogs; the utmost he can do is to seize upon any natural tendency to vary in a certain way, and perpetuate and accumulate it. . . .

"What then initiates the likeness which natural selection perfects into mimicry? Of course many causes may combine, of which some may be merely accidental, or many result from the conditions of the creature's life. . . . When, however, one considers some of the more striking instances of mimicry, together with the manner in which they are associated with certain peculiarities of habit necessary to render them effective, all these explanations together fail to satisfy the mind; one is forced to the conviction that there must be some special influence at work conforming the pattern to its copy."

After instancing some remarkable protective habits in certain insects, in which the behavior of the protected insect seems to indicate "the play of at least a dim kind of intelligence," the author goes on to say:

"If we could find any reason to believe that the consciousness, or volitions, of an animal may be among the influences which have worked toward the evolution of its color and form, then that is the direction in which I should look with most hope for the wanting explanation of these phenomena of mimicry and some others."

One would think that coloration, on which protective mimicry so often depends, could hardly be produced, or even modified, by any kind of intelligent action or will-power, but Darwin himself is here enlisted in favor of the author's view, as follows:

"Darwin's explanation of the phenomenon of blushing is founded on the fact that 'attention, or consciousness, concentrated on almost any part of the body produces some direct physical effect on it.' From this he goes on to argue that 'whenever we believe that others are censuring, or even considering, our personal appearance our attention is vividly directed to the outer and visible parts of our bodies, and of all such parts we are most sensitive about our faces, as no doubt has been the case during many past generations. Through force of association the same effects will tend to follow whenever we think that others are considering, or censuring, our actions or character.' 'By frequent reiteration during numberless generations the process will have become so habitual, in association with the belief that others are thinking of us, that even a suspicion of their depreciation will suffice to relax the capillaries, without any conscious thought about our faces.' We have Darwin on our side, then, if we believe that some effect may be produced on the skin of an animal's

body, not only by its attention being directed to its own appearance, but by anything which has become associated in its consciousness with its own appearance."

This is next applied ingeniously to several concrete cases of mimicry, including the well-known one of the chameleon, in whose case the suggestion is made that "a sense of the colors of surrounding objects is blended with the consciousness of conspicuity which affects the skin, and operates through it." The instinct of the quail, which leads it to hide itself when a hawk is about, is in like manner supposed to lead to "some physical influence . . . exerted by its consciousness on its skin and . . . on the feathers growing out of it," resulting finally in a change of color to correspond with that of the stubble in which it crouches. The author acknowledges that all this is tentative and crude, but he thinks that some such factor as this must be reckoned with before we have solved the problem of evolution. He concludes as follows:

"I referred to the tendency of Darwinism to lead its devotees into a very materialistic way of regarding animals. It will be difficult for those who have succumbed to that influence to allow so much significance to the consciousness of a mere insect, or even a bird, as my suggestions imply; but is it not possible that we have been all along underrating the degree of intelligence exercised by even the lowest animals in the direction of their lives, and so turning away our attention from a factor which is certainly there and may have had an unsuspected share in the evolution of animal forms? There are two faculties which broadly distinguish animal from vegetable life, namely, perception and action consequent on perception, in other words, the exercise of *mind*; and it seems to me that it is to these that we should first look for an explanation of any phenomenon which, like mimicry, prevails widely in the animal, but scarcely, if at all, in the vegetable kingdom."

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

WE have already described several inventions having for their object the production of electrical energy directly from that contained in coal, without intervention of furnace, steam-boiler, and dynamo. It can not yet be said that experts have agreed that any one of them is what it claims to be. We now translate from *Gaea* (Leipsic, December), an account of a device newly described by a German physicist. As he claims only to have solved the problem in principle, and not to have reached the practical or commercial stage, perhaps we may place confidence in his account. At all events it seems more likely every day that some one will solve the question, and that ultimately we may get electric energy, as we now do heat-energy, direct from coal. Says the note in *Gaea*:

"In order to utilize in the form of electricity the energy contained in coal, it is now necessary to turn it first into heat. This heat is turned into mechanical energy in the steam-engine, and this runs a dynamo from which the desired electric energy is obtained. This manifold transformation gives us at the end, as electric energy, only a small part of the energy that was in the coal. The very numerous efforts to obtain the electric energy directly from the coal has thus far led to no result. In a recent paper before the Electrotechnic Association, Dr. Alfred Coehn has now described a series of investigations that have led at least to a partial solution of the question. Dr. Coehn has been studying the changes that coal undergoes in sulfuric acid under the influence of the electric current. He finds that under certain conditions there is a complete combustion of the coal within the acid, with the formation of carbonic acid. A slight change in the conditions substitutes for the gaseous combustion of the coal a solution of it in the acid. Dr. Coehn shows that in this solution we have the carbon in a form in which it is able to follow the electric current. But if this is so the carbon can be deposited from the solution by the current, like a metal. A series of experiments were described before the Association that dealt with such phenomena. After Dr. Coehn had proved that he could

treat carbon as a metal, he used the results that he had reached, in the construction of a galvanic element in which, instead of the usual zinc as the negative electrode, carbon was used. But while with zinc there are a large number of the metals that can be used as the positive electrode, with carbon we are limited to the few substances that are more electronegative than carbon. Peroxid of lead in the form of a storage-battery plate was used. By the use of such an element the problem is solved, theoretically at least. The element shows an electromotive force of 1.03 volts and gives a current directly from the carbon, which is changed in the cell into products of combustion."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GIANTS AND DWARFS.

GIANTS and dwarfs, according to a recent suggestive paper read by Hastings Gilford before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in London, are not only sufferers from diseased conditions, but from the same disease—that known as "acromegaly" or abnormal development of the extremities. Says *The Hospital*, in commenting on this paper:

"Of course every one admits that some men may be large and others small without in any way departing from the normal in regard to the relation of their different parts, and that we may thus have men who are perfect the gigantic in every part, while also we may have dwarfs who are but men on a tiny scale. But it is pointed out that neither all giants nor all dwarfs are built with such symmetry, and that while tiny dwarfs may have big heads and an intelligence quite precocious, giants are very commonly not built on an equally large scale all through. The idea is then suggested that both dwarfism and gigantism are but diverse manifestations of one condition—disease if one likes so to call it—the dominant feature of which is not largeness nor smallness, but lack of proportion between the different parts, taking different forms according to the time of life when it occurs. Under the name of acromegaly, we know of this as a disease which shows itself as an abnormally large development of the extremities, and it is said that many so-called giants are but specimens of this disease, and that some of them are as small in some parts as they are large in others. On the other hand, in certain cases which were described by Mr. Gilford, while the frame as a whole was small, the head was large, as also were certain parts of the skeleton; and the intellectual development, altho not perhaps marked by brilliancy, was at least far more advanced than that of other children of the same age. The possibility of such disturbances of proportion being due to some such morbid condition affecting the development as to deserve the name of a disease is all the more interesting from the fact that, altho such cases as those related by Mr. Gilford are undoubtedly rare, no one can walk about in that vast pathological museum which the streets of London form to those who have an observant eye, without perceiving that in slighter degree signs of partial dwarfism or gigantism are by no means of uncommon occurrence among people who, in one way or another, succeed in earning their living in competition with normal man—if there be such an animal."

The British Medical Journal, October 31, says in criticism of the same paper:

"Mr. Gilford certainly seemed to establish his point that the two cases—the one described by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson ten years ago and the other observed recently by himself—were examples of a peculiar form of disease characterized by arrest of development and premature senility. He showed grounds for believing that certain dwarfs who have been exhibited from time to time as curiosities were probably examples of this disorder, possibly in a somewhat modified form. His speculations as to the possible relation of the condition to acromegaly raise a question of much pathological interest, but it may be doubted whether the evidence is sufficiently strong to bear the suggestion that all dwarfs belong to the same class. It seems very possible that we have to do with more than one pathological factor."

"THE Irish Gardeners' Association," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "will celebrate at Dublin on December 9, the third centenary of the introduction of the potato into Ireland. On this occasion there will be held an exhibition of the different known varieties of this useful tuber, and there will be lectures and discussions regarding its culture, its diseases, etc."

HOW AND WHY WE SHOULD WATCH THE CLOUDS DRIFT.

ONE of the most important elements in weather prediction is the direction of the wind, and by this is meant not the local currents near the surface, but the great and more steady ones high in the air. The surest way to get the trend of these is to watch the clouds that drift along with them. It would seem an easy matter to tell in what direction the clouds are moving, but M. J. R. Plumadon, the French meteorologist of the Puy-de-Dome observatory, tells us that it is by no means what it seems. We translate below what he says on the subject in an article in *Les Sciences Populaires*, Paris;

"The direction followed by the clouds in their passage across the sky constitutes, with the height of the barometer and the temperature of the air, the three principal elements by whose aid we foretell the weather by purely local observations. The clouds do not move haphazard; they obey the general atmospheric movements, and their motion is regulated by the law of Buys-Ballot; that is, they so move that the atmospheric pressure is always less on the right than on the left of the cloudy current. This is a consequence of the earth's rotation and of the solar action in displacing the air from the equator toward the poles. When the clouds come from the south they indicate that a minimum of pressure exists in the west; when they move from the north, that proves that there is a center of low pressure toward the east, and so on. The observation of the clouds thus enables us to know: 1, the approach of centers of disturbance; 2, the relative position that we occupy in the region where these centers may cause atmospheric perturbations.

"By combining these data with the indications of the barometer and taking account of the season of the year, we may, after judicious experimentation, be able to foretell the morrow's weather with great probability of exactness. . . .

"It is, then, a matter of great interest to determine the movement of clouds exactly. The determination is effected easily and quickly when one is accustomed to it. But for persons who are not used to the process, it is troublesome and almost always somewhat inexact, because of certain illusions that one must know how to avoid.

"The first condition to fulfil is to know the orientation of the place of observation. That presents no difficulty for localities where we live or with which we are familiar; for others it is necessary to use a small compass, taking care to remember that the geographical north does not coincide exactly with the magnetic north. . . .

"To know exactly the direction of motion of the clouds it is indispensable that the observer's head should remain immovable; it is a good thing to furnish it with something to lean against. We must also have a fixed point of view situated in the direction of the visual ray, that is, directed toward the cloud to be observed; the corner of a house, the branches of a tree, the sash of a window can serve for this purpose.

"The observatories commonly employ for current observation of the clouds a special apparatus known as the 'nephoscope'; it is a mirror of black glass on which have been traced with a diamond concentric circles and also diameters 45° apart. The mirror can be turned in its own plane and about its center by the aid of a proper mounting, a vertical strip divided into millimeters is fixed on the edge; it moves with the mirror and can be raised and lowered. The observer looks at the instrument so as to see the image of a cloud reflected at its center, and at the same time, by combining the motions of the mirror and the vertical strip, the end of the latter is brought into such a position that it also is projected on the center, on the image of the cloud. If the cloud is motionless, its image will remain at the center. If the cloud moves, its reflection will leave the center and the radius that it follows will indicate the direction of motion.

"The height of the end of the vertical strip above the mirror, and the number of seconds taken by the image to move from the center to one of the concentric circles, enable us to determine the angular velocity of the observed cloud. To obtain the actual velocity—that is, the distance moved over in a given time—we must know the height of the cloud above the mirror. In using the nephoscope, a fixed position for the observer is obtained by

the necessity of looking at the end of the strip in such a way that it is always in line with the center of the mirror. . . .

"The price of the instrument is quite high; so we advise meteorologic stations and individuals who do not wish to obtain it, but who desire to determine with precision the directions of clouds, to use the following arrangement, which is both good and cheap:

"On four posts three to four yards high, fixed in the ground so as to form a square whose diagonals are respectively north and south and east and west, are fastened the four angles of a wooden frame on which wires are stretched parallel to the diagonals. The posts serve as resting-places for the observer's head, and he can thus very easily determine the direction followed by the clouds by watching them and the wires at the same time.

"As much as possible he should observe the regions of the sky that are not too far from the zenith, and choose for observation clouds that are very distinct and not too large. It is important, in fine, to prove that the whole cloud is moving in the same direction, which it is not always easy to do when the cloud is of vast dimensions. By limiting the observation to the displacement of one of the edges or of a part of the cloud, large errors may be introduced, especially in the case where the mass of the cloud has only a slight velocity. For if the cloud is increasing in size it may happen that the eastern edge may appear to move east, the southern edge south, etc.

"If we have to do with long cirrus clouds we should look at the axial region, which is also the whitest, the clearest, and keeps its shape longest.

"There is one illusion that must be carefully guarded against. It is generally produced when one is looking at the same time at very high and very low clouds. . . . The first seem to move slowly, because they are far away, while the second appear to move rapidly because they are nearer. So, even when the two are following a common direction, the higher will appear to be moving in the opposite direction to the lower. . . .

"A good point of view, and above all a nephoscope or the system of wires described above, prevent this illusion, which is very common, and which affects many persons, even when they think they can avoid it."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Submarine Photography.—The most recent developments in this branch of photography, regarding whose early stages we published an illustrated article several years ago, are thus summarized in *The Photographic Times* (November) by Lieut. Albert Gleaves, following an article by Captain Boiteux, of the Brazilian navy, in the *Boletino do Club Naval*. Says Lieutenant Gleaves: "This application of photography is not new, but previous attempts have been barren of practical results. Once realized, however, the hydraulic engineer will have a sure method of estimating for any kind of submarine work. It will be useful alike to the navy and merchant marine in the inspection of under-water bottoms when docking is not possible, and in the examination of sunken wrecks. By this means the floor of the sea may be investigated, and the flora and fauna of the ocean depths photographed and studied. In naval warfare the submarine camera will establish the location of booms, torpedoes, and mines. Two essentials are requisite for the satisfactory working of the apparatus: there must be sufficient light, and the camera must be absolutely water-tight. Captain Boiteux obtains his light from an incandescent lamp of the Bernstein system, 50 volts and 5 amperes, which is secured in a box on the top of the diver's helmet. The light is projected in a cone to a reflector placed in the rear part of the box, and then passes through a glass in the front part. The lamp may be fed by a dynamo or accumulator in a steam launch. The photographic apparatus consists of a detective camera (short focus) in a hermetically sealed metallic case. The case has glass windows corresponding to the objective and view-finder, and is carried in a box attached to the diving-suit. The lens is operated by a screw passing through the water-tight case. The results of experiments with these instruments are reported to be excellent; objects at a distance of 3 meters [nearly 10 feet] could be seen as plainly as by daylight and were readily photographed."

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is so well satisfied with its test of screw-propelling ferry-boats that it is equipping its new ferry (to Twenty-third Street, New York), with them.

HOW TO DIVIDE AN ANGLE INTO ANY DESIRED NUMBER OF EQUAL PARTS.

THIS is a very old problem in geometry, over which many men, both wise and foolish, have puzzled their heads and wasted their valuable time. It is now known that it can not be solved by purely geometrical methods, except in special cases; but there are several ways of solving it mechanically, of which

one of the latest, which is described in *Cosmos*, October 31, will be very interesting to students of geometry and to draftsmen. Says this journal:

"The division of a given angle into any required number of equal parts is a problem that, as every one knows, interested the ancient geometers especially. The moderns have shown that this question can be solved only by an

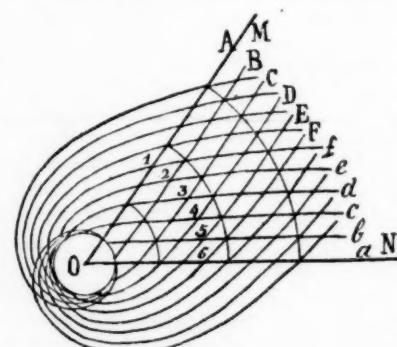
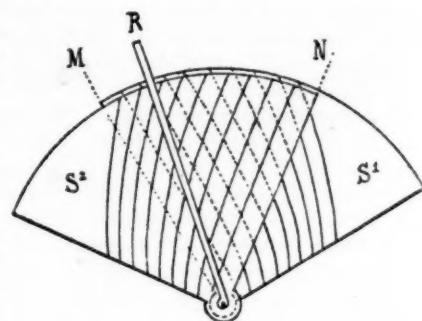
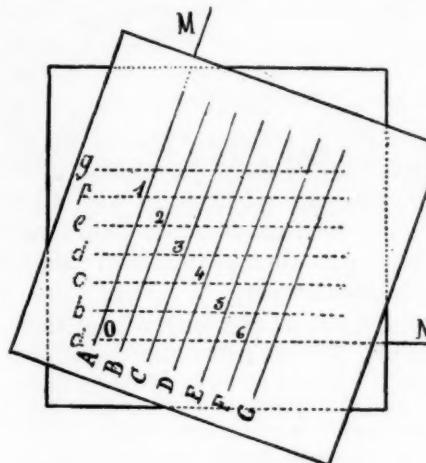
equation . . . that can be constructed with rule and compass only in particular cases. We are thus led, in practise, to use a divided arc, which, it must be confessed, is not very satisfactory, when, as is commonly the case, it is small and arbitrarily graduated.

"An inventor, M. von Koppen, has recently patented a device called the 'universal-instrument,' which facilitates the process greatly and gives at a single stroke all the points of equal division of the arc included between the sides of the angle.

"To understand more easily the principle of the method, let us suppose at first that we have to do simply with the division into equal parts, not of an angle, but of the chord of the corresponding arc. We trace (see Fig. 1) on transparent paper a series of equidistant parallels *A, B, C, D, . . .* and on another sheet of paper, another identical series *a, b, c, d, . . .*. Place one sheet over the other at the given angle *MON*, so that the extreme lines *A* and *a* will respectively cover the sides of the angle *MO* and *NO*.

The other lines will form a network of identical diamond-shaped figures, whose apexes will be arranged regularly in two series of straight rows, one parallel and the other perpendicular to the bisector of the angle. On the fourth in order of these rows we find in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 the points of division into four equal parts of the chord 1, 5.

"The method followed for the division of arcs is similar, the only difference being that straight parallel lines are replaced by curved lines *B, C, D, E*, which intercept on arcs described from a common center *O*, and on one side of a straight line *A*, portions of the same length but otherwise arbitrary. Likewise, but in a contrary direction, we proceed [on another



sheet] from the straight line *a*, with the curves *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* (Fig. 3).

"This having been done, we can divide the angle *MON* into equal parts, by superposing the two sheets so that the centers *O*, and *o* coincide with the apex of the angle and the straight lines *A* and *a* with its sides *OM*, *ON*. The two systems of curves form a network of curved figures whose points lie regularly on arcs whose common center is the apex of the angle. So that all that is necessary to find the points that will divide the arc into any number of given parts is to look for the row that contains the same number of these points, plus one."

"The inventor makes these curves on transparent sectors *S₁S₂*, that turn on a pivot on which also turns a straight rule (Fig. 2)."

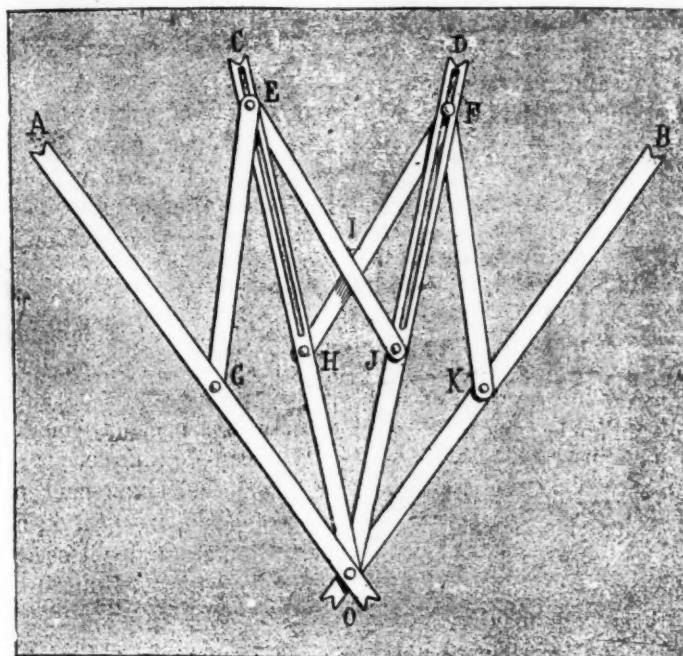


FIG. 4.—DEVICE FOR THE TRISECTION OF AN ANGLE.

But, clearly, we may adopt any other arrangement, such as that which consists in the use of simple sheets of oiled paper; it would be just as easy to make the centers coincide with the summit of the angle.

"The *Revue du Genie Militaire* reminds us, in mentioning this note, of an excessively simple mechanical process that may be employed to determine rapidly the bisector of an angle—an articulated lozenge formed of rules whose two sides are applied to the sides of the angle, when the fourth apex will give one point of the bisector.

"We profit by the occasion to notice a little device that is almost as simple, based on the same principle, and giving mechanically the trisection of an angle (Fig. 4).

"The rules *OA*, *OD* form with *CE* and *EJ* a jointed parallelogram whose apex *E* moves in a fifth rule *OC*; *OC* is then always the bisector of the angle *AOD*, no matter what this angle may be.

"The sides of the angle *COB* and its bisector *OD* are related in the same way. The result is that, no matter how great the total angle *AOB* may be, the three angles at its apex are always equal. We should add that the point *I*—the intersection of the rules *EJ* and *FH*—is on the bisector of the total angle and can thus be used to determine its direction.

"If this little instrument be made with a little care, with flat, thin, metal rules, it can do good service.

"But it has also done some bad turns to students with more good-will than knowledge; some of these, seeing the facile play of these jointed polygons, have tried to reproduce them with compasses, without heeding the advice of their elders; . . . is it necessary to add that they have succeeded only in wasting a good deal of their time?" — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

How Much Water Should We Drink?—"According to Professor Allen," says *The Medical Times*, "we should drink from one third to two fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds. Therefore, for a man weighing 168 pounds there would

be required fifty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or from one and one half to four pints. This *The Journal of Hygiene* regards as a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done, and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, tho this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily. If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is bland. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salted fish and pork, and often get along on none except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink, and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way. It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential, and that *impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks*, than to know how much of it is required daily. If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well-corked in an ice-chest, and, in addition, one should eat all the fruit one can, if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life."

Effects of X Rays on the Skin.—Evidence continues to accumulate that exposure to X rays has an effect on the skin resembling sunburn, altho authorities seem to differ regarding the cause, some attributing the result to the X rays themselves, and others to some accompaniment of them. Prof. W. M. Stine, of the Armour Institute, Chicago, writes to *The Electrical Review*, November 18, regarding a typical instance of this X-ray "sunburn" that has recently come under his notice. He says: "At intervals *The Electrical Review* has published accounts of burns and inflammations resulting from long exposure to Röntgen tubes. The subject is one whose importance is constantly increasing, and the experience of trustworthy investigators should receive early publication. This is more necessary since the use of Röntgen tubes for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes is becoming general, and experiments are being prosecuted by many, whose experience in physical manipulations is limited." After describing the case, which closely resembles those already reported by others, Professor Stine goes on to say: "Enough has been so far developed in such connection to conclude that the effects are not due to the X rays, but rather to ultra-violet rays, which are always present to a greater or less extent. It is noteworthy that such effects only result from exposure to the focusing-tubes, when, owing to the concentration of energy, ultra-violet rays of considerable intensity must be produced."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AFTER relating several anecdotes of cases where flowers have proved injurious when kept in the bedroom of invalids, *The Hospital* says: "It is not necessary to comment at length upon cases like these. They tell their own story, and point their own moral. The rule should be that, where flowers are kept in bedrooms, they should be changed frequently, and those which yield a heavy odor should not be preserved after the day is over. In sitting-rooms the case is somewhat different; but even in them flowers should not be kept for more than a few days, and the vases in which they are placed should be well washed out with hot water once or twice a week."

DORMANN, a German experimenter, states in the *Elektrische Anzeiger*, as abstracted in *The Electrical World*, that he has exposed dry plates in an enclosed holder to the sun's rays and obtained no effect, but when exposed to the rays of the moon during a night they were completely blackened. Pieces of metal produced no shadows, showing that they did not absorb these rays, which therefore traverse materials opaque to X rays; masonry was the only material found which was opaque to them. When the moon was near the horizon shadows similar to those produced by X rays were obtained. Black materials near the plate, especially when they touch it, produced stronger light effects and in some cases the structure of the wooden case was shown on the plate; the rays seemed to pass more readily through the densest bodies. The author suggests that the rate of oscillations of these rays is still greater than that of the X rays. His results have apparently been confirmed by no other investigator, and have not attracted much attention.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. STORRS'S FIFTY YEARS.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., over the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, was made notable by tributes of esteem to the eminent divine and pulpit orator from many quarters. In Brooklyn the event was celebrated by a series of meetings and services of various kinds, beginning with a service in the Church of the Pilgrims itself on Sunday, November 15, with an anniversary sermon by Dr. Storrs, in which he reviewed the history of the church for the last half-century. Other gatherings to do honor to Dr. Storrs included a dinner by the Manhattan Congregational Association, a dinner by the Hamilton Club, a reception by the Congregational Club, and a popular meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In addition to all this, Dr. Storrs was the recipient of congratulatory resolutions from many civic and religious bodies in various parts of the country. Among the editorial felicitations brought out by the event in the religious press, the following have been selected:

In the course of a leading editorial on Dr. Storrs and his ministry, *The Outlook* (Congregational, New York), has this to say:

"In his ministry Dr. Storrs has emphasized the pulpit; personal visitation and ecclesiastical administration have taken a second place. In our judgment, the length of his pastorate and the success which has attended it bear witness to the wisdom of this course. We do not disesteem personal and pastoral work; but the first duty of the minister is to preach, and to pursue such systematic courses of study on vital themes as will enable him in his preaching to be always an intellectual as well as a spiritual leader of his people. He who neglects his pulpit to become a mere social factor in the community, whatever spiritual force he may carry into his social intercourse, or to become a mere administrator of the energies of his church, however efficient he may be as a captain of spiritual industry, will be liable to find his pastorates short ones, and very probably himself at fifty years of age without a pastorate."

The following is from an editorial note in *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago):

Asked at one of the meetings what had been the principal aim of his ministry, Dr. Storrs replied (we quote from *The Outlook's* condensation) that—

"he had not given up his pulpit to the discussion of political or ecclesiastical disputes. When he had had something to say on these subjects he had said them outside of his pulpit. Nor had he dwelt largely on subjects of social reform. His conviction was that the biblical way was the best, and that systems of theology, tho they must be at the base of every victorious church, need not be so much used in the pulpit. He perhaps had erred, but he felt that this method was correct, and he would follow it to the end. His controlling aim had been to act on the minds, hearts, and spirit of his congregation, and to preach according to the Gospel."

"The city of Brooklyn has no other citizen to whom it owes so much. His interest in the higher education of the people, as in the Packer Institute, historical societies, and other educational agencies, has been of the highest value. His impassioned interest in great causes and personages affecting human affairs has engendered a life-long enthusiasm for historical studies, but, above all, the study of the vital forces and conditions affecting the ever-forming history of the world. Among the half dozen greatest preachers of the last half-century in America, the common consent of intelligent people will unhesitatingly and with loving heartiness, place the name of Dr. Storrs."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) gives its estimate of the Brooklyn preacher in the following words:

"For twenty years he has stood at the head of the American pulpit. Other ministers have preached regularly to larger audiences, and filled a far larger place in the newspapers, but from no single pulpit in America have there radiated such wholesome and inspiring influences. Dr. Storrs is one of the most cultivated and

eloquent men in the country, but his unique power does not reside wholly in these things. The supreme quality in his career is his symmetrical character, his poise of mind, his spiritual insight, his stedfastness of purpose, his large conception of the Gospel, and his unwavering loyalty to its spirit."

Under the heading "Fifty Fruitful Years," the New York *Observer* has a long and highly appreciative editorial on Dr. Storrs and his work. On one point it says:

"As a theologian, Dr. Storrs, tho living in Brooklyn, has been representative of the best conservative and yet constructive thought of the New England from which he came. He has found no new Gospel in Brooklyn during these fifty years, if he has found new brilliancies and beauties in the old Gospel of which his father was for a like period of fifty years an honored preacher in Braintree, Mass. It is difficult to see how any one could quarrel with Dr. Storrs's orthodoxy, either as being insufficient or too insistent. He has always stood as a staunch defender of the faith once delivered to the saints, and the Manhattan Congregational Association, of which he is such a conspicuous and honored member, is noted for its conservatism and caution; but it should also be added that Dr. Storrs has never stood forth in any such disagreeably defiant way as would be calculated to needlessly stir up the hosts of liberalism so-called into a frenzy of excited attack. He has been a defender of the faith rather than an offender of the faithful."

Dr. Storrs—whose full name is Richard Salter Storrs—comes of a ministerial ancestry. His father, of the same name, was pastor in Braintree, Mass., for almost, if not quite, as long a period as that of his son's pastorate in Brooklyn, and the grandfather, also of the same name, was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army and afterward pastor in Longmeadow church. The present Dr. Storrs was educated in Neponset Academy and Amherst College, in which he did not especially distinguish himself, being, according to Dr. Edward Hitchcock, "physically lazy," but showing signs of latent brilliancy. Bishop F. D. Huntington, a classmate, says the same thing in softer phrase: "His health was never greatly endangered by too diligent application to his studies." Dr. Storrs was, however, the youngest member of his class, graduating in 1839 at the age of eighteen. He studied law for a few months in Rufus Choate's office, then decided on the ministry, and went to Andover. His wife, whom he met here, was a niece of Wendell Phillips. His first charge was in Brookline, his second, in 1846, the church he now ministers to, then newly formed, being the first Congregational church in Brooklyn. Of his course during the troublous times preceding and during the late war, Dr. John Hall spoke in one of the anniversary meetings as follows:

"Dr. Storrs has represented here the principles of New England. In the long conflict between the forces on the side of freedom and those on the opposite side, which terminated in the Civil War, and to the end of that contest on which the destiny of the nation hung, as well as since, he was never intemperate, but the always ardent, courageous, stedfast advocate of the good cause. He has never been of those who would sever the duty of patriotism from the obligations of religion. Partaking of the Puritan concern for the reform of society, he has never permitted a righteous zeal to betray him into the maintenance of untenable principles and unreasonable measures, which, by their extravagance, defeat the prime objects which their promoters really have at heart."

We quote also what the Springfield *Republican* has to say in a comparison of Dr. Storrs with Henry Ward Beecher:

"For many years he and Henry Ward Beecher were friendly rivals; in the later years of Mr. Beecher's remarkable career they were not friends, for reasons it is unnecessary to recall more particularly; perhaps there was some jealousy as well as rivalry between them in their prime; but the two men were radically different—for where Beecher was impulsive, ardent, passionate, and superabundant in humor, Storrs was calm, reasoning, considerate, and devoid of humor, tho often manifesting a brilliant wit. Both

these orators were poetical, but while Storrs swept over vast fields with a lofty imagination, and his greatest orations have an epic quality—Beecher adorned his speech with a fine flow of fancy, and many a lyric passage, needing but small changes to make it verse, may be found in his pulpit discourses and his occasional speeches. Beecher had the more immediate inspiration; Storrs the deeper and stronger flow of thought. This hasty comparison is an aside in the story of Dr. Storrs's jubilee, but it is such a comparison as is irresistible to any one contemplating the long years of labor side by side of two men so extraordinary as these."

In the anniversary meeting held in Dr. Storrs's own church, he was presented with a check for \$5,000. In the closing meeting in the Academy he was presented by the citizens with a gold medal, on one side of which is the motto "*Merito viget honore*," on the other a likeness of the Church of the Pilgrims.

NEW FINDS IN EARLY CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

THE days of literary discoveries are by no means over. New finds from the department of the literature of the early church are again reported from Egypt, that seemingly boundless storehouse of antiquities. A German archeologist, Dr. Reinhardt, purchased a Coptic papyrus in Cairo and submitted it to the critical examination of Dr. Carl Schmidt, recognized as the leading specialist in the Fatherland on the subject of the church history of Egypt. The latter at once discovered that the new document contained the translations of three Gnostic works dating from the earliest Christian centuries. They are entitled: "The Gospel According to Mary, or the Apocrypha of John;" "The Wisdom of Jesus Christ;" and, "The Acts of Peter." The first of these three was known from a citation given by Irenæus in his work "Against the Heretics" (I. 29 sqq.), and used as basis of his characterization of the gnostic teachings and teachers. This is the first case in which we have the Gnostic system in its original form and not through the secondary sources of its opponents, the church fathers. In this respect the find is of a unique character. The new document is now in the possession of the Egyptian Museum in Berlin, and the famous church historian of the Berlin University, Professor Harnack, recently delivered an address in the Royal Academy of Sciences in the German capital on the importance of these new sources of our knowledge of the ups and downs of primitive Christianity.

Another new find of this sort has just been published by the famous Armenian publication house in Vienna managed by the Mechithorist Brothers, namely, "The Doctrine of the Apostles, an Apocryphal Book of the Canons, the Letter of James to Quadratus and the Canons of Thaddeus." It is a work of 442 pages and is edited by Dr. Darshean, a member of the order. The volume itself brings only the Armenian originals, but Professor Vetter, of Tübingen, in the *Literarische Rundschau*, No. 9, gives detailed and extended translations. The Doctrine of the Apostles begins with these words:

"Doctrine of the Apostles after Christ had been taken up to His Father in heaven, how He gave them grace to do signs and wonders, and how the apostles received the gift of the Holy Ghost and the ordinances and the canons and the doctrine of the holy church."

The first canon reads as follows:

"The apostles have ordained and determined that when one begins to pray and to worship the Divinity, he shall turn his face to the East, in accordance with the words of the Savior, who said, 'As the lightning shines from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, thus, too, shall the coming of the Son of Man be.'"

Then, too, an account is given of the establishment of the dif-

ferent apostolic churches. The Letter of James, here called "the Bishop of Jerusalem," has as its purpose to inquire, through Aristedes of Quadratus, who has been at Rome, what punishment the Emperor Tiberius had inflicted on the deceiving Jews, who, as even Annas and Caiaphas now confess to Pontius Pilate, had bribed the watchmen at the sepulchre of Christ, so that they should deny that Jesus had risen from the dead. Quadratus is told to send a copy of his reply to the Apostle John at Ephesus, to Simon the Rock at Antiochia, to Mark at Alexandria, and to St. Paul at Thessalonica. Then too the letter speaks of the conversion of a number of prominent Jews to Christianity and of the attitude of Gamaliel awaiting the outcome of the Christian cause. The Canons of Thaddeus were intended for the city of Urha. The bishops of that city had addressed some questions to James concerning the management of the bishop's office. These the apostle answers in agreement with the statements of "Brother Paul" in his Epistles.

Darshean's book is written in modern Armenian.

MR. MOODY IN NEW YORK.

THE recent meetings in New York, conducted by the evangelist Dwight L. Moody, were a notable success so far at least as the numbers in attendance were concerned. For three weeks meetings were held each week-day, except Saturday, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, and at each service the hall was crowded to the doors. On Sunday the meetings were held in the great auditorium of Carnegie Hall, and this too was filled to overflowing. During all this series of meetings, Mr. Moody addressed himself chiefly to professed Christian believers and members of the churches, his avowed object being to arouse this class of people to more earnest and devoted Christian service.

In an editorial note on these meetings, *The Outlook* has this characterization of the evangelist:

"Mr. Moody himself offers a unique illustration of the power of a consecrated personality. Much that he says in the way of literalistic interpretation of the Bible carries no weight with many of his hearers, and yet he is a power among all classes of people. His power is in his personal nearness to God. That can not be concealed. Those who hear him are conscious that they are in the presence of a man of God, who knows by experience the great and vital truths of the Christian revelation. This is the secret of his power. The world cares little whether a man is liberal or conservative; whether he believes in literal interpretations of the Bible or is an extreme high critic; whether he is a new theologian or an old theologian; it asks first, Is he a genuine man, full of the spirit of God, and one who is devoted to the advancement of the kingdom of God? Mr. Moody's power lies in the fact that no one can doubt his genuineness or his consecration."

In an editorial on the meetings *The Christian Work* expresses the opinion that Mr. Moody has changed in several marked respects since 1876 when he conducted a similar campaign in New York. It says:

"Not only has his style of preaching changed—his addresses are replete with a sententious wit and an aggressiveness which were absent from his preaching of twenty years ago when conducting meetings in this city—but he appears to have espoused the cause of the common people more specifically than he did in former years. Some may impute to Mr. Moody's utterances a Socialistic spirit; but so far as they concern the poor and the lowly, what is this but following the example of the Master, who chose His followers from such men, and Himself sought the company of the poorer, as He delighted to preach to them? Are we, after all, getting too much under the influence of wealth and class, and is this true of many of our ministers, who are under these repressive influences, however unconsciously? Mr. Moody evidently thinks so; and while we would not make too much of it, the fact is to be noted that the ministers of some of our wealthier churches have been conspicuously absent from his meetings, whereas twenty years ago they were present in force."

In a reference to Mr. Moody and some of his utterances during the recent meetings, *The Universalist* (Chicago) says:

"Mr. Moody has outlined a big campaign in warring against negatives and in arraigning ministers themselves. But then Mr. Moody is a big man and has both the courage and the language of his convictions. One of the results of his effective work is that money is constantly flowing in to him from liberal-hearted Christian people from all over the world. He handles, it is said, and pays out as much as \$10,000 a week in works of charity, his latest donation being the sum of \$100,000 received from a banker of New London, Conn., the money to be spent under the advice and direction of Mr. Moody in his educational work in this city and at Northfield, Mass. Mr. Moody is an excellent illustration of what zeal and earnestness even without more than ordinary education can accomplish, once the whole man is given to the work."

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN ON THE BIBLE.

PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, recently delivered an address on the Bible before a university audience, for which *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) takes him severely to task. It declares that his address was full of "glaring falsifications and mistakes" and not a few amusing and amazing blunders, which it proceeds to point out. Among other things, it appears that Dr. Schurman made several references to the new Archbishop of Canterbury, and laid special emphasis on the changed attitude of Dr. Temple and of theologians generally since the time when the Bishop contributed his celebrated article to the volume "Essays and Reviews." Referring to this, Dr. Schurman called the attention of his auditors to the "great advances which had been made since 1860 in men's ideas of the Bible." On this utterance *The Churchman* thus comments:

"If there were any graduates of the Union Theological Seminary present, they must have smiled or started at the amazing revelation that 'Thirty years ago the Bible was conceived of as one book, made up, it is true, of parts; . . . but essentially one book.' The speaker considered 'that one of the best lights which has been turned upon the Bible is the simple statement that the Bible is not one book "like" the works of single men like Milton or Shakespeare.' Shades of Origen and Jerome—to announce this fact as a recent discovery, when the very word Bible means books, and not book! Was it necessary really to tell a university audience what has been an elementary fact in biblical study since the day of Ezra?"

Later in his address, Dr. Schurman goes on to say that when the "Essays and Reviews" were attacked in 1860, it was supposed by the Christian world in general that "the true and only satisfactory guaranty of the Christian religion was the miracles of which we have records in the Bible." On this *The Churchman* remarks:

"This is a very rash and inaccurate statement. Christian evidences neither begin nor end in the record of miracles. The evidential force of miracles was primarily and principally realized by those who saw the miracles performed. These 'signs' were of true significance to the eye-witnesses of them. Belief, confidence, faith, were the results in the minds and consciences of those who saw the sick healed and the dead raised. Dr. Schurman thinks that convictions founded on the witnessing of miracles are 'illogical.' But religious belief is sometimes superior to logic. These convictions were real and potent. On these convictions the church was built, and in the power of these convictions heathenism was swept away and abolished."

In the conclusion of its editorial consideration of Dr. Schurman's utterances, *The Churchman* says:

"It is very disappointing to those who belong to the church that points to the Bible as a book containing the Word of God, to see the head of a large and influential American university speaking so loosely and recklessly about this venerated volume. Much of what Dr. Schurman has said about the oracles of God seems to

be merely the outcome of irresponsible garrulity, redeemed by a somewhat sanctimonious tone from rank irreverence. . . .

"We utterly condemn the way in which the president of Cornell undertakes to handle questions with which he shows so slight an acquaintance; and we ask the Christian parents of New York State whether they consider such addresses as the one recently delivered in Barnes Hall likely to serve the end of sound learning and reverence for religion among the young people who formed no small part of that 'university audience'?"

ARE MISSIONARIES TOO HAUGHTY?

WHETHER our foreign missions are a "lamentable failure" or a "glorious success" seems to depend upon one's point of view. Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Open Court* (Chicago), a paper devoted chiefly to the study of philosophy and comparative religion, adopts the "lamentable-failure" view, and in an article (November 12) endeavors to give a reason for the "failure," which is due, mainly, so he thinks, to the haughtiness with which the missionary presents his message. As an illustration of this haughtiness he quotes stanzas from the well-known hymn beginning

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

The first stanza he commends for its praiseworthy spirit; but the next he finds very offensive:

"What tho' the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Tho' every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown,
The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone."

On this he comments as follows:

"The Singhalese people are neither vile nor idolatrous; they are famed as the gentlest race on earth, and their religion is Buddhism. Their worship consists in flower-offerings at Buddha-shrines, but even the most ignorant of them are aware of the fact that a Buddha statue is not the Buddha himself. Protestants make similar accusations against the Roman Catholics, when they ought to distinguish between practises resembling idolatry and idolatry itself.

"If Buddhists sent missionaries to our country who sang such stanzas to us, how should we like it? It is certain that missionary hymns which denounce the people of Ceylon as 'vile' do not help Christians to make converts among them.

"The hymn continues:

'Can we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Can we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?'

"The poet intends to glorify 'the light from on high,' but he exalts himself as belonging to those 'whose souls are enlightened with wisdom from on high'—which makes a great difference! His noble zeal for spreading the truth appears as pharisaical self-conceit, and can only give offense to those whom he wishes to convert. Thus it is natural that when Christian missionaries speak of love, Buddhists accuse them of haughtiness and pride."

Another needless cause of offense. Dr. Carus thinks, is the requirement on the part of the converts of "a surrender of habits and customs which they can not give up without cutting themselves loose from their traditions which necessarily and naturally have become most sacred to them." "If missionaries can not find a *modus vivendi* for [Chinese] converts by which they can preserve their hallowed family relations and continue to hold their ancestors dear, we can not blame the Chinese Government for regarding Christian missionaries as a public nuisance." The spirit which should animate us, the writer thinks, is admirably expressed by Rev. George T. Candlin, a Christian missionary of Tien-tsin, as follows:

"We must begin by giving one another credit for good intentions. I do not see why we may not commence at once by the

leading representatives of the various faiths who were present at Chicago, including all the distinguished representatives of Christianity, with Mr. Mozoomdar, Mr. Dharmapála, Mr. Vivekananda, Mr. Ghandi, the Buddhists of Japan, the high priest of Shintoism, and our friend Mr. Pung, entering into direct covenant with each other:

"1. Personally never to speak slightingly of the religious faith of one another. This I understand does not debar the kindly and reverential discussion of differences which exist, or the frank utterance of individual belief.

"2. Officially to promote among their partisans, by all means in their power, by oral teaching through the press, and by whatever opportunity God may give them, a like spirit of brotherly regard and honest respect for the beliefs of others.

"3. To discourage among the various peoples they serve as religious guides, all such practises and ceremonies as, not constituting an essential part of their faith, are inimical to its purity and are the strongest barriers to union.

"4. To promote all such measures as will advance reform, progress and enlightenment, political liberty and social improvement among the people of their own faith and nationality.

"5. To regard it as part of their holiest work on earth to enlist all men of ability and influence with whom they are brought into contact in the same noble cause.

"To these articles I heartily subscribe myself. I do not see why others may not."

DID LUKE PUBLISH TWO EDITIONS OF THE ACTS?

PROBABLY the most interesting question that has been raised in recent years in the department of biblical literature is one with reference to the literary history of the Book of the Acts. It has been known all along that there were two types or kinds of manuscripts, not only of this book, but also of the Gospel according to Luke. These two types presented regular agreements and disagreements, and these latter were so marked that it was impossible to conceive that the readings of the one class should, by the ordinary processes known to the student of manuscripts, have been derived from the other. Recently a new theory has been advanced and advocated in a Latin work by the philologist Frederick Blass, of the University of Halle, who maintains that these disagreements do not find their explanation in text corruption or in the theory that the book is a composite from different sources, but in the fact that the author himself, St. Luke, issued the book first in a rough shape and afterward in a revised form, and that the two classes of manuscripts, called respectively the Eastern and the Western, simply represents these two editions of the text.

This new solution of an old problem has been steadily gaining in favor ever since its announcement, while few if any scholars directly antagonize it. Probably its most pronounced protagonist among theologians is the veteran and versatile Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald. In the "Greifswalder Studien," a collection of scientific theological researches published in honor of the twenty-fifth academic anniversary of Professor Cremer, the New-Testament specialist, his colleague, Zöckler, discusses in detail the Blass theory and warmly approves of it. It appears from this essay that the older and rougher text is found chiefly in the famous "Codex Bezae" of the University of Cambridge, which agrees with a number of Syriac and other manuscripts, but as a group are called the "Occidental" or "Western" text, while the text of the Acts as found in our ordinary Bibles, reproduced from the great manuscripts of the Vatican, Mt. Sinai, and elsewhere, is the more polished and finished text, called the "Oriental" or "Eastern." Zöckler also draws attention to two other important facts, namely, that Blass's discovery is only relatively and not absolutely new, and that the famous Dutch scholar and critic, Clericus, more than a hundred years ago, had proposed an explanation not differing materially from that of the Halle savant. He further shows how easy the idea of revising his text might have occurred to St. Luke, from the fact that it was not a rare thing for authors of that and of earlier times, both among the Jews and among the Greeks, to publish two and more editions of their own works, often in revised shape, and that this custom was continued by the fathers of the Christian church. Examples among the Greeks from the writings of Demosthenes, among the

Jews from the writings of Philo, among Christians from the writings of Tertullian and Lactantius, are furnished in corroboration of this theory. It would thus not have been an unusual thing for Luke to have issued a twofold edition of his record of the doings of the apostles.

In *The Sunday School Times* (November 14) there is a discussion of this question, in which a number of the divergencies of the two editions are given. Thus in chap. v. 15, the older or "Codex Bezae" form adds the words: "And they were delivered from every sickness which each one had." To the eighteenth verse of the same chapter this addition is made: "And each one went to his house." To the words of Gamaliel, v. 39, the addition is made: "Nor can kings and tyrants therefore refrain from these men." In vi. 1 this "Codex Bezae," otherwise also called "Codex D," adds to the close: "By the deacons of the Hebrews." In v. 11 this addition is found: "Since now they could no longer resist the truth." Concerning Simon the sorcerer, that codex reports: "that he did not cease to weep continually." In chap. ix. 30 it reports that the brethren had brought Saul to Cesarea "during the night." In some cases the codex betrays the closest knowledge of details; as, for example, in the report of Peter's release from prison the current account states that he passed out of prison, and went upon the street; but Codex D inserts here the words "they descended the seven steps." And again in xix. 9 we are informed that this reasoning of Paul in the school of Tyrannus took place "from the fifth to the tenth hour."

A close examination of these differences have convinced Blass and Zöckler and others that the two classes of readings must be the independent work of one and the same man. As the older type of variants presents on the whole a *plus*, and this *plus* is of a kind that shows the author knew what he was writing about from personal information, the two-edition theory is regarded as the only satisfactory explanation of the old literary enigma in biblical literature.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROFESSOR HEADLAND, of the Peking University, is authority for the statement that the Emperor of China is now systematically studying the New Testament and is at present reading the Gospel of St. Luke.

AT the beginning of the present century the Bible could be studied by only one fifth of the earth's population. Now it is translated into languages which make it accessible to nine tenths of the world's inhabitants.

PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND's pupils in the Free Church College, Glasgow, were told by one of his colleagues at the opening of the fall term that since midsummer there had been marked progress in Professor Drummond's condition, visible not only to his friends, but certified to by his doctors.

THE Secretary of State for India has made this strong statement: "The Government of India can not but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by missionaries, whose blameless example and self-denying labors are infusing new vigor into the stereotyped life of the great population placed under English rule."

THE Episcopal Church in Boston has arrived at the conclusion that the older ways of carrying on missionary work in the larger cities are not productive of the desired results. It has consequently decided to make a trial of the church army system, which is commended, after experience, by Episcopalians in New York. Two posts are to be established.

ABOUT £400,000 was bequeathed to the Church of England and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the late Alfred Marriott, of Grange Hopton, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England. The testator directs that the money shall be devoted toward the erection of churches in the poorest and most thickly populated districts in the metropolis or in foreign parts, or in endowing and enlarging hospitals or refuges for orphan children or fallen women.

AN unusual amount of ecclesiastical patronage has fallen to Lord Salisbury. Within fifteen months he has, with translations from one diocese to another, appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Winchester, Rochester, Chichester, Newcastle, and London, and Peterborough—seven in all. As there are thirty-four bishops, it follows that in a year and a quarter Lord Salisbury has appointed more than a fifth of the whole bench. During his present and preceding terms of office combined, he has appointed twenty-four of the bishops—practically three fourths of the whole number.

"THE plan for church unity proposed by the Bishop of Western New York in his conference sermon is one of the most exquisite pieces of humor in theological literature," remarks *The Christian Leader* (Univ.) of Boston. "It was not intended to be facetious, for in all seriousness the Bishop proclaimed the generous whole-heartedness of his church—or *the* church—toward all others, saying: 'We do not ask other churches to come to us; we only ask that they become like us; assume the position we hold, and we will come to them.' In the interest of church unity, the Episcopal Church is ready and willing to take a progressive step from where it now is to where it now is."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

LORD SALISBURY having definitely put an end to all talk of isolated action on the part of England against Turkey by the admission that Great Britain is not strong enough, from a military point of view, to attempt such a task, the European governments once more apply themselves to the task of devising some means of concerted action. M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that the Sultan will be forced to give better treatment to the Armenians. The attitude of France, assisted no doubt by Russia, caused the Sultan much uneasiness, and he lost no time in informing the French ambassador that reforms had already begun. The special courts formed for the trial of Armenian insurgents have been disbanded, and the Armenians who had been arrested on suspicion only have been discharged. The British press, on the whole, is pleased to see that something is done to solve the Armenian question. *The Daily Mail*, London, says:

"We have no wish to underrate the importance of these recent events. France is undoubtedly at the present moment speaking for Russia, and possibly for the whole of Europe; and it may be that the exchange of views between the Emperor of Russia and his ally elicited not only a general accord in policy, but a determination henceforth to adopt more rigorous and imperative measures in dealing with the Sultan. We hope this is so, and that, if the new arrangement be definitely settled, the powers will decline once more to be the dupes of a broken promise and a perjured faith."

The Westminster Gazette hopes that France will watch the Sultan closely, as all the world knows his promises are not to be relied upon. The paper adds:

"Nevertheless it may be said at once that no one in this country will in the least degree grudge France the honor and glory of procuring a settlement, if it can be procured, and that, on the contrary, we all welcome this proof that she and Russia—for in this matter the two are one—are willing to move themselves even if they are not willing to see any one else move without their consent."

The St. James's Gazette is inclined to think that British diplomacy has not been attended by its wonted success in the matter. "We hope it is not profane or unpatriotic," says the paper, "to point out that it is neither the wrath of God nor the wrath of England which has produced this bounteous crop of promises. The Sultan declined to be frightened either by Providence or Lord Salisbury. He has given way when Russia and France took up the matter in earnest." *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Never has the European concert been more clearly manifested. The difficulties which stood in its way have been surmounted. Every nation has had a share in bringing about this result, and our share has neither been the last nor the least prominent. The Sultan certainly knows this, for he sent for M. Cambon to tell him of the decisions he had come to, and it would certainly be unjust not to acknowledge that he has acted spontaneously. The Armenian question is not settled, but it is in a fair way to a solution."

The Sultan, who is a little afraid of the press just now, has sent one of his adjutants to the correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyd*, Budapest, to explain why he is unable to carry out reforms in a thorough manner. His emissary spoke, in substance, as follows:

The Sultan can not but acknowledge that he has not followed very closely in the lines laid down by the Berlin convention, and that Europe has a right to complain. But the reason is that he is short of cash. The Balkan states and other countries that owe him tribute have never paid up. Why does not Europe see that

he gets his money if Europe wants him to carry on expensive reforms? How is he to pay his debts if he can not realize on his credit?

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* thinks this is very funny, and hopes the Armenian committee in London will drop a penny in the poor Sultan's hat. Abdul Hamid will then change Armenia into a veritable paradise. As a matter of fact the Sultan has opened a subscription list among his faithful subjects. Christians, too, are permitted to contribute. But the wicked newspapers are informed that this "voluntary" tax is collected at the sword's point. The need of financial reforms as a basis for all others is nevertheless admitted. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Turkey can not help herself, the powers must therefore give guarantees to such financiers as may be willing to assist the Sultan. Without financial assistance the Sultan can not fulfil the demands of Europe. Nor is it impossible to extend the credit of Turkey. The country possesses immense natural wealth, which is only waiting development. Its economical condition is full of vitality. If Turkey were set on her legs in a fair way, she would use all her strength to restore her credit."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, believes that a European conference will speedily be called together at the instance of Russia, and that the financial affairs of Turkey will form the first subject for discussion. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Such a conference could not but lead to the desired result—the safety of the Sultan's Christian subjects. Already the hint conveyed to Constantinople through the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has had a beneficial effect. Europe has ceased to be moved by the jealousy of her diplomats, and reform has begun in earnest in Turkey. If it is not carried out according to the wishes of the powers, if friendly advice fails to impress the Sultan, then coercion must be resorted to on the part of Russia and France."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA THE PEACE-MAKER.

THE Russian official press has indorsed Prince Bismarck's latest revelations in a most peculiar manner. France is informed by the Russian papers that Russia will not encourage a breach of the peace for the purpose of giving back to France her lost provinces. The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, thinks that, as there must be victor and vanquished in every struggle, the wisest thing for the defeated is to forget their losses. Other papers point out that France and Germany both have a golden opportunity to become friends as mutual friends of the third party, Russia. The *Grashdanin* asserts that all Europe should take greater interest in colonial affairs, since the boundaries of Europe can not be changed except at an immense expenditure. The *Gazzeta*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The idea of a war of revenge must be given up by the more chauvinistic of our French friends. Russia has forgotten the harm France did to her in the war of 1812. She has also forgiven the bombardment of Sebastopol. Austria has forgotten the war of 1866, in which Prussia defeated her, and is now the firm ally of Germany. Germany has often suffered defeat at the hands of France, but she has forgiven it. France and Germany must become friends, and the time is auspicious for their better understanding, for the Emperor of Russia is anxious to see the hatchet buried for good between the two great Western nations. For the sake of a common friend Frenchmen and Germans alike can take a step which their pride alone prevents."

The French papers have taken up the cue, with the exception of a few extreme Chauvinists and the Socialists. The latter oppose a better understanding with Germany on the supposition that the influence of the "Prussian tyrant" would retard the social revolution. The government organs, notably the *Temps*, believes

that an *entente* with Germany would be advantageous to the colonial aspirations of France. The Germans, altho doubting that France is prepared to forget the war of 1870, on the whole agree with Prince Bismarck's organ which says that the Continental powers must give Russia a free hand against England.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AMERICA'S DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

THE assent of Great Britain to submit the Venezuelan difficulty to arbitration is not regarded as a "complete back-down" by the American press alone. The whole civilized world, outside of the British Empire, takes that view. In the smaller European countries the settlement is viewed with considerable distrust, because one of the principal partners in the game, Venezuela, is not asked to appoint arbitrators. The official press of the great powers is unanimous in declaring that England does not represent Europe if she acknowledges the Monroe doctrine. Many English papers, however, assert that England has got exactly what she wanted all along, and that her attitude determines the future aspect of international law with regard to all American questions. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"The essential point which British Ministers from first to last kept in view was the case of actual British colonists settled on territory in dispute between the two governments. With regard to such parts of the territory as is not actually settled—no matter how valuable and productive it may turn out to be—Lord Salisbury has been ready to submit it all to the hazard of arbitration. But what he has declined to do is what Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley, even more emphatically, declined to do before him—namely, to submit to such hazard the fortunes of British subjects in actual occupation of soil under the British flag."

The London Daily Chronicle, which is censured severely because it followed the American custom of claiming to exercise influence over the destinies of the country, still insists that England and the United States would have gone to war if its own energetic efforts had not prevented such a calamity. For the actual settlement, however, this paper has some misgivings. It thinks England may have come out of the affair second-best. It says:

"Apparently (tho it is not very plain) there is to be arbitration, limited only by certain rights of settlement on the part of our colonists. These are, we gather, to be indefeasible in certain circumstances, and for shorter terms, we suppose, they are to convey certain claims, presumably of compensation, and are to be subject to examination of title. This seems a rather puzzling statement, and we doubt whether the 'settled' colonists, who are mostly natives or half-castes, exist in any great numbers. But we suppose that it is all right."

The Speaker, London, finds some comfort in the manner of appointment of the arbitrators. It says:

"If it be true that the commission is to consist of two persons chosen by the Lord Chief Justice of England and two chosen by the Chief Justice of the American Supreme Court, together with an umpire, we shall have to chronicle another very desirable innovation, for hitherto arbitrators have always been appointed by the executives of their respective countries. Nor is it meet to omit a word of praise for the courtesy and discretion shown by the commission now sitting at Washington in announcing that under the circumstances they would not feel it their duty to report. On the whole, Lord Salisbury is to be heartily congratulated on getting so well out of a very awkward situation."

The Chronicle, Newcastle, thinks it necessary to remind America that England assented to arbitration from sheer good-nature, and adds: "All the same, it is as well to keep in mind that the lion can not always be depended upon to take the twistings kindly. England, when occasion arises, will know as well how to maintain her dignity and defend her possessions as any nation

in the world." *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, acknowledges that the United States has now become the guardian and champion of the South American republics, and continues:

"The arrangement concluded by the two governments applies not alone to the Venezuelan boundary, but to other matters of dispute which may arise between the great English-speaking peoples. . . . In the face of this far-reaching arrangement, the original question in dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela sinks into utter insignificance. Out of the heart of the great peril which the closing months of last year brought forward, threatening nothing less than war between the two kindred peoples who have more than others the peace and progress of the world in their hands, the British and American diplomats have drawn a fresh and close pledge of friendship and cooperation. Of Lord Salisbury especially it may be said that 'from the nettle Danger he has plucked the flower Safety.'"

The number of British publications that regard this ending to the Venezuelan difficulty as absolutely humiliating to England is nevertheless very considerable. *The Times* says:

"From the point of view of the United States the arrangement is a concession by Great Britain of the most far-reaching kind. It admits the principle that in respect of South American republics the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"It is, we suppose, hopeless to expect a full and precise statement of the actual terms of the Venezuela 'settlement.' Hopeless because we imagine that the great point of this arrangement is that neither of the parties concerned should for the present know exactly what is done. Possibly Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana, whose interests are directly touched by the question, will find out in due course where the balance of gain and loss lies. In the mean while, for the people of Great Britain and the United States, the whole affair is to be involved in a fog of confusion, under cover of which it may gradually drift out of sight, amid shouts of triumph from either side of the ocean. What is the use of diplomacy if it can not make a muddle and call it victory?"

United Ireland, Dublin, which still voices the opinion of the Parnellite Home-Rulers, expresses its delight at the settlement in the following terms:

"Some time ago the Britishers were aghast at the thought of arbitration on this subject. With what characteristic celerity have they come down! That Monroe doctrine is an excellent remedy for obese audacity and the blustering froth of the bully."

The Week, Toronto, says:

"In fact, the United States will henceforth be responsible for the way in which all the central and southern states of this continent behave themselves toward all the great powers of Europe. She must see that they keep the peace unless she is prepared to pay the damages. Whether this sudden and tremendous extension of the Monroe doctrine is or is not a good thing for the United States, it certainly is very advantageous to Great Britain. She has had chronic trouble with half-civilized and turbulent neighbors whom this self-constituted protector will now be forced to police in her interest."

The Temps, Paris, is convinced that "Britain's retreat" authorizes the United States to interfere in any trouble likely to arise in future between Great Britain and an American country, and wonders "how John Bull feels after swallowing the pill." *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"At first it seemed as if Great Britain would not brook the interference of the United States any more than other countries. But this ending to the matter shows that appearances are deceptive. Altho both parties may have been anxious to settle the business peacefully, there can be no doubt that the will of the United States has prevailed. The litigation is now to be submitted to arbitration, which is all the United States demanded from the first. In spite of all opposition on the part of Great Britain, the Monroe doctrine has been applied. This fact should

not be lost sight of by the powers which possess colonies on the American Continent."

The Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam, says:

"The most curious phase of the whole matter is that a settlement has been arrived at without consulting the state most interested. The question now remains: Will Venezuela abide by the decision of the arbitrators? If not, then will the United States force Venezuela to submit? It is very likely that the South American republics will be less anxious to pick a quarrel after this, and also less willing to trust their affairs to Uncle Sam."

The Kreuz Zeitung, Berlin, also believes that the most important point gained by the United States is that England must, in future, settle all similar differences with the United States Government, the South American states having no voice in the matter. *The Vossische Zeitung* thinks that the British press, "having eaten the leek," will boast all the more of British superiority. The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* indorses fully the opinion of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, which says:

"England has not come out of the affair with much honor. The bluff of the Americans was in the first place a success, as it caused England to submit to the appointment of the Venezuela commission. And now England willingly acknowledges the Monroe doctrine. The American papers are therefore not in the wrong if they talk of a complete back-down on the part of England. We wish, however, to state right here that England stands perfectly isolated in the establishment of this precedent. Germany at least will never permit a foreign power to interfere if she finds it necessary to defend German interests in South or Central America."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

MENELIK AND HIS PRISONERS.

THE Italian Government does not seem to make much headway in the endeavors to obtain the release of the Italian prisoners from the Negus of Abyssinia. The mission of Mgr. Macarius, the special envoy of Pope Leo, has been a complete failure. Menelik informed the Apostolic Delegate that he had a high regard for the Pope, but that "business is business." So the Italian Government is thrown back upon the alternative of continuing the war, for which at least 50,000 troops will be needed, since 25,000 met with such signal defeat, or to give up all hope of retaining her colonial possessions, at least at their present extent. If the war is continued there is also the danger that the prisoners will be sacrificed to the fury of the Abyssinian populace, an event which would seriously endanger the stability of the Italian Government. The prisoners number about 1,300.

The *Birshewiya Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, brings the following opinion of Colonel Leontiev, the Russian adviser of Menelik:

"The Italian prisoners are not treated badly, but the Italians are mistaken if they think that the Negus will release the prisoners ere peace has been definitely concluded. Menelik will not release the prisoners for money. He does not want money. He wants to be master in his own house, and it is likely that he will demand the retreat of Italy from their African colonies altogether. That is why the Italians are not in a hurry to come to terms. Menelik is ready for a new war. He has 200,000 men, well disciplined and fairly well armed, and ready to defend their country. A large force would be necessary to overcome the Negus."

The Secolo, Milan, says:

"Our Government has once more been forced to ask the good offices of Russia on behalf of the prisoners. Luckily this has not been in vain. The Czar has instructed the Holy Synod to procure through the Abyssinian clergy humane treatment for our countrymen. The release of the prisoners has not yet been obtained from the Negus. General Valles and Major Nerazzini can not make any impression upon Menelik. The latter is completely under the influence of the Swiss engineer Ilg, who represents the French capitalists whose money has enabled Abyssinia to make a successful stand against Italy. Major Nerazzini has been instructed to come to terms with Ilg, in order to facilitate the peace negotiations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

WHY THE TRANSVAAL IS ARMING.

THE Transvaal Government is quietly but effectively adding to the defenses of the country. Rifles and ammunition have been purchased in large quantities, siege guns have been added to the artillery of the Republic, and forts are being raised around Pretoria to make the capital virtually impregnable. Altogether more than \$5,000,000 has been spent on armaments by the Boers since the Jameson raid. Their determination to meet British encroachments with an armed hand is best illustrated by the attitude of their clergy. The minister exercises an influence in the Transvaal second only to that of the Puritan preacher in the early days of our history. Rev. Van Aken, a missionary recently returned to the Transvaal from Matabeleland, expressed himself to the *Volksstem*, Pretoria, to the following effect:

The Chartered Company will be forced to do something to revive its waning fortunes. In Rhodesia its position is not at all secure. Not only the Matabele hate the English, but also the Mashonas. The latter used to be under the yoke of the Matabele, but they complain that English tyranny is far worse. 'The Matabele always left us something, but the English rob us of all our cattle and land,' cry the Mashonas. The Mashonas also relate that the Matabele were bribed to submit to Rhodes. They are well armed, and manufacture their own ammunition, and will rise again to obtain more bribes. The Chartered Company is bankrupt, its only hope is another raid into the Transvaal, and the Executive Committee of the Republic will do well to watch the chiefs who are on the side of the English.

Meanwhile the Johannesburg Englishmen continue to agitate against the Boer Government, not only in the Johannesburg press, but also in the English papers. The fact that the Boers seek to neutralize the numerical strength of the British element in the mines by encouraging immigration from other countries causes much dissatisfaction among the British, especially as the Germans and Dutch are willing to become loyal citizens of the Transvaal. A correspondent of *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, writes:

"The law provides that only burghers [citizens]—by birth or naturalization—can be enrolled as volunteers, and naturalization must be preceded by two years' residence and registration in the Veld-cornet's book. The franchise law is strictly applied when the English-speaking Uitlander applies for naturalization, which is not often; but when a Hollander or a German is found willing to bear arms and swear obedience to the Government, the residential qualification is quietly dispensed with, and he is promptly enrolled as a patriot and a defender of the powers that rule in Pretoria."

The *Express*, Bloemfontein, thinks it quite likely that the South African Republic will sooner or later renounce the shadowy suzerainty of Great Britain. "England established it by main force," says the paper. "The Transvaalers do not like it, and they can not be blamed if they remove it by main force as soon as they regard themselves equal to the task." On the other hand, the British press is searching for some cause which may serve as an excuse for England to attack the Transvaal. *The Daily Mail*, London, says:

"The Transvaal is at this present moment directing oppressive measures against Asiatic traders. These Asiatic traders, these Hindu merchants, are British citizens. The flag which protects us must and shall protect them. Our empire knows no distinctions of creed, race, or color. We are the rulers of India; the Hindus should be watched with the same vigilant care as our own Anglo-Saxon emigrants."

The *Volksstem*, however, declares that England must first put the Hindus on an equal footing with Englishmen in India ere she can justly censure the Transvaal for discriminating against Asiatics. Another point on which the English seek a quarrel is the new press law of the Transvaal. *The Times* writes, in substance, as follows:

This law makes criticism of the actions of Government as dangerous as the gag-laws of the Second Empire in France. The clause which provides that obnoxious foreign journalists may be banished reminds one of the most dangerous weapon of the Russian police. Probably the law is regarded as a purely domestic affair, with which England has nothing to do. But it will not do to have it applied to Englishmen, unless the Transvaal wishes to have the right to administrate her internal affairs canceled.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, replies to such sallies on the part of the English papers as follows:

"It is to be deplored that the Transvaal Government is forced to resort to such laws, but no fair-minded person will deny that



IT'S A FUNNY WORLD! THE BRITISH PRESS COMPLAINS THAT THE TRANSVAAL SPENDS MONEY ON DEFENSES.

—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

they are necessary to overcome British agitators. The reference made by *The Times* to the convention of 1884 is altogether out of place. That treaty gives to England only some shadowy authority regarding the foreign policy of the South African Republic. The new laws are directly the outcome of Jameson's raid and the agitation at Johannesburg."

The most legitimate reason for Transvaal armaments and the legislation against political agitators is, however, to be found in the fact that the British public still refuse to indorse the finding of the British court in the Jameson case. Mr. David Draper, a well-known authority on geological subjects and the Secretary of the South African Geological Society, has been asked to lecture at the Imperial Institute in London. He has lived in the South African Republic for a long time, but retained until now his British citizenship, out of deference to his father's wishes. During the Johannesburg troubles, however, he joined the law-and-order party. This fact became known before he began to lecture, and the gentlemen of the audience—the Imperial Institute is not open to the masses—would have mobbed him if he had not been protected by the attendants. In opening the way for discussion on the subject of the paper, the chairman appealed for fair play to the lecturer, but was met with the observation that "men who fought against their country deserved no fair play at the hands of true Britons." *The Home News*, London, says:

"No doubt Mr. Draper's subject—'The Auriferous Conglomerates of South Africa'—was not political. It could, however, not be expected for a moment that the personality of the lecturer would be ignored by any audience the Institute might gather together, and the result of permitting him to appear has been to confer upon the Imperial Institute the undesirable advertisement which disorderly heckling and scenes verging on riot will assuredly constitute. That such things should be risked in an institute founded as a monument to the unity of the Empire under Queen Victoria, was a mistake of the gravest character."

The Colonies and India, London, says:

"Of course, the hostility to the lecturer arose out of the reports

freely circulated that he was associated with the Boers at the time of the Jameson raid, and this really appears to be a fact, altho the statement that he fired upon his own countrymen at Krügersdorp is not as well authenticated. There seems little room for doubt, however, that Mr. Draper is a renegade Englishman, since he took his place in the Boer line of guard round Johannesburg; and altho his paper was of scientific interest only, and did not in any way introduce political matters, it is little wonder that Anglo-Africans in London who happened to be present could not restrain their feelings."

The St. James's Gazette mildly censures the chairman for protecting the guest of the Institute. It says: "And Mr. H. C. Richards, that sturdy Jingo, in the chair too!—what was he doing in that gallery, stoutly defending a Boer sympathizer against the partisans of Jameson? We should have expected to see him hoisting a Union Jack, and leading the patriotic raid rather than resisting it." It should, however, be pointed out that the majority of the British papers are not proud of this incident. Most of them passed over it in absolute silence. Some afterward censured such of their contemporaries who mentioned it. Others gave the simple facts of the case, but refrained from treating it editorially, and in *The Speaker* we even find a criticism adverse to the character of the men who attempted to mob the lecturer. The paper says:

"I know nothing about Mr. Draper, except that he opposed Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal last January. As that raid has been pronounced neither more nor less than a criminal act of filibustering by the decision of a British court of justice, one would like to know upon what grounds of honor or patriotism the men who took part in the violent exhibition of last night will attempt to justify their conduct."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE present year has been remarkable for the many convictions for *lèse majesté* in Germany. The state attorneys of the different provinces have been on the lookout for expressions of disrespect to the Emperor in the newspapers, and fines ranging from \$2.50 to \$100 have been inflicted. *The Saturday Review*, London, wonders that so intelligent a people as the Germans do not rise in open rebellion at this gagging of the press.

IT has happened in Europe that individuals have thrown themselves before an advancing train in the hope of recovering substantial damages from the railroad companies. In Japan such an attempt would be futile. The Japanese argue that, since the train can not get out of the way, men must, and the father of a child killed by an engine was fined heavily for allowing his child to cross the line while a train was approaching. In a like manner the owner of a cow was punished for allowing the bovine to commit suicide by charging an express.

WHILE King George of Greece was staying at the Park Hotel in Wiesbaden a few days ago, he noticed a window-pane upon which his father, the King of Denmark, had cut his name with a diamond. King George took off his own diamond ring and engraved his name below his father's. A few hours afterward the Czar saw the window and immediately cut his name. Then came the Kaiser, who added his name to those of the three royalties. A British diplomatist and an American millionaire are now striving to outbid each other in order to get possession of the illuminated piece of glass.

IT is not easy to see how Italy can escape another war with Abyssinia. The Negus Menelek refuses to release the Italian prisoners—some 2,000 in number—except for an exorbitant ransom, and his troops are harassing the Italian outposts of Erythrea, altho the Abyssinians have to cross a desert for the purpose of getting at the Italians. In the Italian army the conviction is rampant that a new struggle is about to begin. The French papers relate that whole companies of Italians are deserting in consequence. The German correspondents find that as many as nine men have deserted from one regiment. As the German army loses only 150 men a year on an average, out of a total of nearly 500,000, the Berlin authorities think that the discipline of the Italian army is very bad.

IN spite of the enthusiasm of the French for Nicholas of Russia, Emperor William remains to them the most interesting of European sovereigns. The wildest stories are in circulation about him. He visits Paris frequently in secret, dispenses charity, walks the streets of the mighty Babel on the Seine disguised, and endeavors in every way to steal the hearts of Frenchmen. In the Cours-la-Reine is a house where he meets the only woman he really ever loved, a French countess, of course. When he pays his visits there he is faithfully guarded by the French police, etc. The best story, however, is that the Emperor went to the palace at Versailles when the Czar was at Paris. There stood the Teuton autocrat, fuming with rage because the heart of Paris went out to his great Northern rival. He folded his arms, he knit his brows, and he gnashed his teeth, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT'S EARLY LIFE.

HAMLIN GARLAND makes a very promising beginning with his story of Grant's life (*McClure's Magazine*, December), and the interesting incidents of the boyhood period of the future great soldier are reinforced with an abundance of interesting illustrations. Grant's father, Jesse, is described as a man of marked energy, strong physically and mentally, but possessed of many idiosyncrasies, and despite a certain measure of Yankee shrewdness, credulous and guilelessly simple. "He loved to talk, to make speeches, and to argue. He held advanced ideas and he wrote rimes." The mother of Ulysses "was almost universally beloved as a Christian woman and faithful wife and mother." From her the son derived his reticence, his patience, his equable temper. She never complained, seldom laughed, and her son once said he never saw her shed a tear. "She never argued, never boasted, and never gossiped of her neighbors." Her steadiness of purpose and strength of character seem to have made a strong impression on her neighbors as well as upon her own family. "I never received a harsh word or suffered an unjust act from my father or mother," wrote Ulysses in later life.

Ten years of careful management of his tannery made the father one of the well-to-do citizens of Georgetown, Ohio. He took special pride in Ulysses, and his assurance of a great future for the boy, and his proneness to talk about it, subjected the lad to much ridicule from his playmates. The fondness of Ulysses for horses dated almost from his babyhood, and at the age of eight and a half years he had become a regular teamster, working a team all day, and day after day, hauling wood. At the age of ten he "used to drive a pair of horses, all alone, from Georgetown to Cincinnati, forty miles away, and bring home a load of passengers." The famous story of the horse-trade has been taken as an indication of the boy's stupidity; but as he was only eight years old when the incident occurred, the only thing remarkable about the event was that the father would think of trusting a lad of that age in so important a transaction.

Considerable rancor was developed against Jesse Grant among his fellow townsmen. Mr. Garland does not make the reason for this very clear, tho he intimates that the father's pride in his son had much to do with it. Perhaps, also, Jesse's pride in his ancestry, and the fact that while his neighbors in Georgetown were mainly of the South he was pronouncedly of the North, were additional reasons. Whatever the cause, the same feeling extended to the village boys in their relations to Ulysses, and they "were always laying for him." Nevertheless he commanded respect and, from the boys who knew him best, a high regard. He went with the better class of boys, generally associating with those older than himself, and was never given to pranks. "He never backed out of anything, and avoided any prominence; what he had to do he did well and promptly." The following incident is related by "an old citizen of Georgetown":

"A favorite game with the boys of John D. White's subscription school, at Georgetown, was mumble-the-peg. Grant couldn't play the game very skilfully, and the peg always got a few clandestine licks every time he was to pull it. On one occasion it was driven in so deep that the boys thought Lys could never get it out. He set to work with his forehead down in the dirt, the sun beating hot upon him, and the crowd of boys and girls shutting out every breath of fresh air. The peg would not move. The red-faced, shock-headed, thickset boy, with his face now all over mud, had forgotten his comrades and saw only one thing in the world; that was this stubborn peg. The bell rang, but the boy did not hear it. A minute later, after a final effort, he staggered to his feet with the peg in his mouth. The old schoolmaster was in the door of the schoolhouse, with his long beech switch—the only person to be seen. There was glee inside at

this new development—here was fun the boys had not counted on. Imagine their surprise when, as the boy came closer, and the stern old schoolmaster saw his face, he set down the switch inside the door and came outside. One boy slipped to the window, and reported to the rest. The old man was pouring water on Lys Grant's hands and having him wash his face. He gave him his red bandanna to wipe it dry. What the school saw a minute later was the schoolmaster coming in patting this very red and embarrassed boy on the head."

Ulysses was sent to school in Maysville, Ky., at the age of fourteen, and Mr. Garland, in searching the records of the Philomathean Debating Club for that period, finds that the boy "took a prominent part at once" in the club's proceedings. In nearly or quite every debate in which he participated he was on the winning side, but he would rather pay a fine at any time than to decline.

The character of the boy is thus summed up by Mr. Garland:

"Some of the good people of Georgetown, Ripley, and Batavia, however, go far in their attempt to show how very ordinary Ulysses Grant was. A boy of thirteen who could drive a team six hundred miles across country and arrive safely; who could load a wagon with heavy logs by his own mechanical ingenuity; who insisted on solving all mathematical problems himself; who never whispered or lied or swore or quarreled; who could train a horse to pace or trot at will; who stood squarely upon his own knowledge of things without resorting to trick or mere verbal memory—such a boy, at this distance, does not appear 'ordinary,' stupid, dull, or commonplace. That he was not showy or easily valued was true. His unusualness was in the balance of his character, in his poise, in his native judgment, and in his knowledge of things at first hand.

"Even at sixteen years of age he had a superstition that to retreat was fatal. When he set hand to any plan or started upon any journey, he felt the necessity of going to the turn of the lane or to the end of the furrow. He was resolute and unafraid always; a boy to be trusted and counted upon—sturdy, capable of hard knocks. What he was in speech he was in grain. If he said, 'I can do that,' he not merely meant that he would try to do it, but also that he had thought his way to the successful end of the undertaking. He was, in fact, an unusually determined and resourceful boy."

STREETS MACADAMIZED WITH DIAMONDS.

THE costliest macadam on record is without doubt that which once paved the streets of Kimberley, South Africa, and which was so thickly studded with diamonds that millions of dollars' worth of gems were taken from it. How this princely roadbed came to be laid down is related in an interesting note in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 14), which we translate below:

"The South African diamond-mines were discovered thirty years ago quite accidentally. A pedler who was traveling from farm to farm on his business noticed a brilliant stone amid the pebbles with which some children were playing on a farm situated near the Vaal. The idea occurred to him that perhaps it might have some value. He sent it in an unsealed letter to Dr. Atherstone, of Grahamstown, who was something of a geologist; he recognized in the stone a fine diamond. The fame of this discovery grew, and soon the diamond-fever led many into the fields. Mines were discovered, and a camp was quickly formed, which received the name of Kimberley.

"Water was scarce near these mines, and nevertheless it was almost indispensable for washing the diamond-bearing soil and getting the precious gems out easily. Many workmen tried to do without it and to find their diamonds in the dry earth, with the result that a great number of the stones remained in the débris of the diamond-bearing soil that had been subjected to search.

"The city of Kimberley, growing rapidly, soon had a municipal council, which, among other things, undertook to macadamize its streets. The débris, that was in the miners' way, was found excellent for this purpose. The city undertook, to the great satisfaction of great numbers of workmen, to rid them of their rubbish-heaps.

"After fifteen or sixteen years, the mines became too deep to be worked by individuals; further, the almost unlimited production lowered the price of diamonds. Financiers succeeded in buying up all the mines, or rather in uniting them. The production was lessened to raise the price, machinery did the work instead of men, and many workmen were thrown out of employment. It was then remembered that the streets of Kimberly contained enormous quantities of diamonds; water brought from the river Vaal by two companies was abundant and cheap. The municipal council was petitioned by unemployed workmen for permission to wash over the macadam in the streets to recover the diamonds in it. Their request was granted, and each year a certain length of road was given over to them. These washings produced about a million francs [\$200,000] worth of diamonds yearly; magnificent stones were found, and some excessively rich places. As an example, they tell of twelve square yards of street that yielded 50,000 francs [\$10,000] worth of diamonds."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PHYSICAL PROWESS OF PAUL KRÜGER.

THE second article of Poultney Bigelow's series on "White Man's Africa" is devoted to the president of the Transvaal republic. Mr. Bigelow gives to us the most vivid and satisfactory personal sketch of the Boer chief that has yet come to our notice. Krüger is described as a sort of composite of Lincoln and Cromwell, with features of striking size and form, yet harmonious. The most amazing part of the sketch is that in which the physical feats performed by Krüger are narrated. We quote an extract from Mr. Bigelow's article (*Harper's Monthly*, December) on this subject:

"Massive oval chin, large flat ears, and strong nose are notable in Krüger. His head, however, is small in proportion—neither deep nor high. His shoulders are rather high, his chest broad and deep; he stands full six feet, and has long legs which help to make us believe the marvels told of his running powers.

"For instance, here is the story I have from an eye-witness, just as he told it: 'It is also a fact that the President could run as fast as a horse. I remember once that he had a dispute with his friend Jacobs, owing to the President stating that he could run as fast as a horse. The result was that the President ran against a horse, with a rider on it, for a length of seven or eight hundred yards, and actually outran the horse.' This would seem incredible had I not heard the tale confirmed by Krüger himself, who is most reluctant to speak of his own doings. He must have been about eighteen years old at that time.

"On another occasion he ran a foot-race against the pick of the Kaffir chiefs. There were large prizes of good cattle. It was a long whole day's run across country, past certain well-known landmarks — among others, his own father's house. Young Krüger soon distanced all his pursuers, and when he reached his father's house he was so far ahead that he went in and had some coffee. His father, however, was so angry at him for running across country without his rifle that he very nearly gave his son a flogging. But he made the boy take a light rifle with him when he left to finish his race.

"On sped young Krüger, the Kaffir braves toiling after him as well as they could. They threw away their impediments as their muscles weakened; their path became strewn with shields, spears, clubs, and even the bangles they wore on their legs and arms. But, in spite of it all, Paul Krüger kept far ahead of them; and, as the day waned he found himself so completely master of the situation that he commenced to look about for an antelope which he might bring into camp by way of replenishing the larder.

"He saw through the tall grass a patch of color, which made him think that it belonged to a buck taking his ease. He aimed and pulled the trigger; but the gun missed fire; and, instead of an antelope, there bounded up a huge lion, who had been disturbed by the sound. The two faced each other, the lion glaring at Krüger, and he returning that glare by the steady gaze of his fearless eyes. The lion retreated a few steps, and Krüger made as many steps forward; then Krüger commenced slowly taking one step backward, followed by a second, and then a third. But the lion followed every move of Krüger, keeping always the same

distance. This work was getting to be very wearing, not to say dangerous, particularly so as darkness was coming on and no sign of relief. Slowly and cautiously Krüger prepared his musket for a second shot. He raised, aimed, and pulled the trigger, but again there was only the snap of the cap, and Krüger saw himself face to face with a lion, and no weapon but the stock of a useless rifle. The last snap of the lock had so infuriated the wild beast that he made a spring into the air and landed close to Krüger's feet—so close, indeed, that the earth was thrown up into his face, and he expected to be in the animal's grasp. He raised his gun to deal the animal a blow, but at this the lion retreated, glancing sullenly over his shoulder, until he was about fifty yards away; then, as tho by a sudden impulse, the beast broke into a furious gallop and disappeared over the next hill.

"Krüger joyfully resumed his race, and, in spite of all that happened, easily carried off the prize from the Kaffir chiefs.

"Krüger had no equal as a runner. He was also famous for his skill with the rifle. Indeed, he would have challenged the best of Buffalo Bill's outfit and given a good account of himself. An old friend of Krüger told me, of his own knowledge, that Krüger was once on horseback and chased by an infuriated buffalo. His horse was a good one, but on this occasion had become rather fatigued, and the buffalo commenced to gain. The unequal chase promised to end disastrously for the horse and its rider, for the buffalo kept gaining, and would soon have his horns in action. Then Krüger performed a feat which his old friend recalled to me with great pride. He turned in his saddle, raised his rifle, took deliberate aim while his own horse was in full gallop, fired, and the buffalo fell, shot straight through the forehead.

"But Krüger himself never let one suspect that he has done these things; and to look at him in church one would think that he had been trained for the post of deacon or churchwarden.

"Another story, equally strange, was told me by the same friend. It happened on the same day on which the previous adventure occurred. He had been chasing another buffalo, and his horse had brought him close up to his victim. Suddenly the huge beast put his foot into a hole, and fell head over heels into a wallow. Krüger was on top of it in a moment, horse and rider and buffalo rolling pell-mell in the same big puddle. But Krüger was the first to collect his wits. He sprang at the head of the buffalo, seized both its horns in his hands, and while the beast lay upon its side, twisted its neck so as to force its nose under water; and thus, after a struggle of sheer strength, Krüger killed the buffalo by drowning it. I had heard this story already in Cape Town, but would not believe it until I had the President's corroboration of this extraordinary feat.

"It was a superior horse which Krüger rode in those days, but, like many another excellent animal, looked rather unpromising. Two famous elephant-hunters went out with him once, and arranged that as they had the best nags they should ride ahead and turn the elephant's head, while Krüger on his inferior mount should come along as well as he could.

"When they sighted their first elephant the two well-mounted hunters sprang away and gave valiant chase. At first they heard nothing of Krüger, and thought he had been left far behind. At last the well-known tones were heard calling out, 'Why don't you head the beast off?' But they were dealing with an uncommonly active elephant, and were having all they could do to hold their own. Again came Krüger's loud call: 'But why don't you head the beast off?'

"The two fore-riders redoubled their efforts, but they could not outdistance the ever-increasing appeals of their comrade, whom they had considered as wholly unequal to the task of keeping up with them. But Krüger knew his horse well, and had waited long for this triumph. He rode beside the two men for some time, and then said, carelessly, 'Perhaps I'd better turn the beast,' and then shot ahead. He soon had this elephant far away from his former companions, and shot him dead. Then, seeing nothing of these two famous hunters, he rode off after more elephants, and when they at last overtook him he had killed five to their nothing.

"Indeed, had Krüger never entered public life, his early years in the hunting-field would alone have made him worthy to be ranked with the heroes of Fenimore Cooper."

Two more exploits are told to illustrate Krüger's courage and "nerve," that seem still more incredible:

"Krüger was shooting one day when his gun exploded and blew

away part of his thumb. The surgeon to whom Krüger finally submitted the case found that the flesh had begun to mortify, and advised amputating the arm half-way up. But Krüger said he could not afford to lose his arm, for then he would no longer be able to handle his rifle. Then the doctor said that Krüger should at least allow him to cut off his left hand. But even this was too much for Krüger. The surgeon hereupon told Krüger that he would have nothing whatever to do with the case, and left. Krüger then got his jack-knife and sharpened it carefully, so that it became as sharp as a razor. He then laid his thumb upon a stone, and himself cut off its extreme point. But, to his great chagrin, the flesh would not heal at that point, as putrefaction had gone already too far. Again he laid his hand upon the stone, and this time carefully cut away all the flesh about and above the second joint of the thumb, and this time the flesh healed and his hand was spared. He now uses his left index finger as a thumb, and seizes small objects between the first two fingers of that hand.

"Dr. Leyds almost capped this anecdote by telling me that while in Lisbon Krüger had a toothache, and paced up and down the room, seeking relief in vain. At last he quietly pulled out his penknife and cut the tooth out of his jaw by patience and persistence. What can such a man know of fear?—what can be to him such things as nerves?"

"It is gratifying to recall now that of all the stories I have heard about the Transvaal President, not one indicates that he is cruel or vindictive or untruthful. Men of all political opinions unite in acknowledging his courage, his good sense, his honesty, his patience, and a host of other estimable qualities."

SELLING A SLAVE IN PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

IT is a little over forty years since Henry Ward Beecher turned his pulpit into a slave-mart, assumed the rôle of an auctioneer, and worked up a great congregation to a pitch of frenzy that vented itself in a shower of bank-notes, checks, coin, and jewelry. The story is retold by Mr. Beecher's wife, and forms the second paper in the series of "Great Personal Events" in progress of publication by *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Beecher tells of the excitement in Brooklyn preceding the occasion, the sympathy with the South being very strong in that city as in New York. A mob was formed at one time in the latter city to tear down Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher was threatened with personal violence, and at times felt compelled to walk in the middle of the street with his hand on his revolver ready for sudden assault. Amid this excitement the idea of giving an object-lesson on slave-selling occurred to him. The "auction" came off June 1, 1856. We quote Mrs. Beecher's account:

"That Sunday morning was a memorable one. Mr. Beecher's intention had been noised abroad, and at eight o'clock people began gathering by hundreds in front of the church, altho the doors were not opened until ten and service did not begin until half-past ten o'clock. When ten o'clock came the streets on both sides of the church were literally jammed with people, and carriages were compelled to discharge their occupants nearly a block distant. When Mr. Beecher and I arrived at the church, entrance seemed impossible, and for fifteen or twenty minutes several policemen were kept busy making a passageway for us through the crowd so that we could reach the doors. The church was densely crowded; every available foot of space was occupied, and thousands were outside unable to gain admission. When Mr. Beecher appeared on the platform a deathlike stillness fell upon the entire auditorium.

"For a few moments Mr. Beecher surveyed the wonderful assemblage before him, and then, closing his eyes in prayer for a single minute, he arose. Every one of that congregation was instantly the embodiment of expectancy. He began the service by reading the beautiful Scriptural story of the man who was cured of a withered hand, especially emphasizing Christ's question, 'Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day or to do evil, to save life or to kill?' Then he said: 'About two weeks ago I had a letter from Washington, informing me that a young woman had been sold by her own father to be sent South—for what purpose you

can imagine when you see her. She was bought by a slave-trader for twelve hundred dollars, and he has offered to give you the opportunity of purchasing her freedom. She has given her word of honor to return to Richmond if the money be not raised, and, slave tho she be called, she is a woman who will keep her word. Now, Sarah, come up here so that all may see you.'

"The solemn, impressive silence of that vast Plymouth assemblage was absolutely painful as a young woman slowly ascended the stairs leading to the pulpit and sank into a chair by Mr. Beecher's side. Instantly assuming the look and manner of a slave auctioneer he called for bids. 'Look,' he exclaimed, 'at this marketable commodity—human flesh and blood, like yourselves. You see the white blood of her father in her regular features and high, thoughtful brow. Who bids? You will have to pay extra for that white blood, because it is supposed to give intelligence. Stand up, Sarah! Now, look at her trim figure and her wavy hair!—how much do you bid for them? She is sound in wind and limb—I'll warrant her? Who bids? Her feet and hands—hold them out, Sarah!—are small and finely formed. What do you bid for her? She is a Christian woman—I mean, a praying nigger—and that makes her more valuable, because it insures her docility and obedience to your wishes. 'Servants, obey your masters,' you know. Well, she believes in that doctrine. How much for her? Will you allow this praying woman to be sent back to Richmond to meet the fate for which her father sold her? If not, who bids? Who bids?'

"The impression produced by these words is indescribable. As every word rang out in Mr. Beecher's clear voice it seemed to enter into the heart of each of his hearers. Every eye was fixed upon the slave woman on the platform. Mr. Beecher once told Mr. Robert Bonner that, if he had not been a preacher, he would have been an actor, and his acting as the auctioneer was perfect. His mellow voice was transformed into hard, rasping tones; he glared at the girl and at the audience as if all he cared about was the money that she might bring. The people almost held their breath from excitement as Mr. Beecher proceeded:

"Come now! We are selling this woman, you know, and a fine specimen she is too. Look at her. See for yourselves. Don't you want her? Now, then, pass the baskets and let us see."

"The suggestion was made none too soon. The congregation was wrought up to the very highest pitch. Tears of pity and indignation streamed from eyes unused to weeping. Women became hysterical; men were almost beside themselves. Some one near the pulpit stepped forward and laid a banknote at Mr. Beecher's feet.

"Good," cried Mr. Beecher. "The first; now then!"

"For a half-hour money was heaped into the contribution-boxes, while those to whom the baskets seemed too slow in coming threw coin and bank-notes upon the pulpit. Women took off their jewelry and put it in the baskets. Rings, bracelets, brooches piled one upon the other. Men unfastened their watches and handed them to the ushers. Above all the bustle and confusion of the remarkable scene Mr. Beecher's powerful voice rang out:

"Shall this woman go back to Richmond, or be free?"

"Free!" said several men, as they emptied their pockets into the collection baskets.

"In the name of Christ, men and women, how much do you bid?"

"Just at this point, when the scene was becoming hysterical in its intensity, Mr. Louis Tappen rose and shouted above the din:

"Mr. Beecher, there need be no more anxiety, as several gentlemen have agreed to make up the deficiency, no matter what it may be."

"Then, Sarah, you are free!" cried Mr. Beecher, turning to the girl beside him.

"This statement inspired the almost frenzied audience to wilder demonstrations of enthusiasm. . . .

"The collection left no deficiency to be made up. All of the twelve hundred dollars had been given for the purchase of Sarah's freedom, and there was money enough besides to buy for her a little home at Peekskill, N. Y., where she raised fowls and sold eggs and butter. Only two years ago I heard from her while she was visiting my daughter, Mrs. Scoville, at Stamford, Conn., and she was then well and happy."



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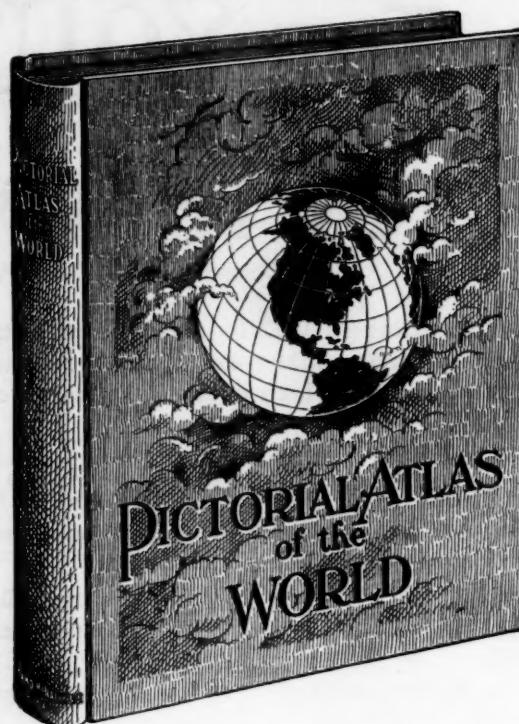
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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Disappointment in the general conditions of trade continued during last week. That there is an improvement seems to be generally admitted, but the expectations that had been aroused have not been realized.

The General Situation.—When the rush of orders after the election slackened, many began to think business dwindling. From one town in Illinois, not by many the most populous, 56 train-loads of manufactured goods went out the day after election. But subsidence of such deferred orders is not decrease of business. Disappointment is observed in the iron and steel industry, because various combinations have been and are still retarding orders by prices which buyers believe can not be maintained, and the same is true in boots and shoes, and in a few branches of textile goods. But business is on the whole enlarging, and the employment of many more hands will extend purchasing power. The settlement of the window-glass controversy, starting many thousand hands, and the collapse of some important iron combinations with the same effect, give promise of more business. Broadly speaking, the gain has been greater than anybody expected, and it is not surprising if a small part of it is in excess of the present consuming demand. Reports from all parts of the country show clearly the enlargement of trade, not at all points in the same branches, but everywhere helped by a more confident feeling.—*Dun's Review*, November 28.

Last week's disappointment at the lack of demand in general lines continues, the intervention

of a holiday having made trade quieter and the volume smaller. At some points of distribution there is no change in the situation. Mild and unseasonable weather prevents a more active distribution of clothing and heavy goods, and the volume moving is smaller. Where business has been more active it is due to filling-in orders and to demand for holiday goods. Confidence in a revival of demand, which has not yet appeared, was responsible for the starting up of some mills and factories which are dissatisfied with their prospects. The most encouraging reports are of an improved tone of trade and a favorable outlook for 1897.—*Bradstreet's, November 28*.

Decline of Bank Clearings.—Reaction in the demand which appeared immediately after election, together with the intervention of the Thanksgiving holiday, accounts for the sharp reduction in total bank clearings throughout the country, the total for which is \$940,000,000 this week, nearly 24 per cent. smaller than last week but 7.5 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week one year ago. This week's increase, as contrasted with the last week of November in 1894, when business was unusually depressed, amounts to 16

per cent., while as compared with the corresponding week in 1893 the gain this week is 18 per cent. Carrying back the comparison to the last week of November, 1892, a year of large volume of business, the falling-off in bank clearings this week amounts to 32 per cent.—*Bradstreet's, November 28*.

Six-Cent Rise in Wheat.—Wheat has risen over 6 cents for the week, without material change in foreign advices, which have been on the whole less stimulating. Western receipts are falling behind last year's, and for four weeks past have been only 19,012,584 bushels against 27,902,512 last year, while the Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 6,270,981 bushels in the same week against 6,265,018 last year, and are not large enough to create

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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Pittsburgh Pa

excitement. But 13 cargoes have left Tacoma in November, and 30 have left San Francisco, with 12 more loading and 40 engaged. The milling demand in the Atlantic States is also large, and at four Western cities the output of flour in five weeks has been 2,655,415 barrels against 2,613,300 in the same weeks of last year.—*Dun's Review, November 28*.

Cotton and Wool.—Northern mills are taking much less cotton than in previous years, and the demand for goods is evidently disappointing. It can not be said that prices in this department are the hindrance, for even with some recent reduction in quotations the sales of staple cottons are comparatively small.

Wool was and is still bought largely for speculation, and earlier purchasers are unloading on the later, but the mills are not yet doing much more than in October. A few more have been started, but there is scarcely more demand apparent for staple goods. Including speculative operations, the sales of wool have been for four weeks 73,814,100 pounds, of which 26,212,000 were domestic, against 24,206,050 last year, of which 13,381,750 were domestic, and 24,371,821 in 1893, of which 21,639,106 were domestic. But the producing capacity in operation does not seem to be half the capacity of the works, and the stoppage of several large carpet mills within the past ten days is of importance.—*Dun's Review, November 28*.

Failures in Business.—Failures for three weeks of November show liabilities of \$8,260,646 against \$8,19,979 last year, \$8,088,429 in 1894, and \$17,609,079 in 1893. Manufacturing were \$3,355,742 against \$1,497,030 last year, and \$2,651,431 in 1894, while trading were \$4,639,901 against \$4,555,049 last year, against \$5,351,485 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 300 in the United States, against 279 last year, and 38 in Canada against 47 last year.—*Dun's Review, November 28*.

Business in Canada.—General trade is quiet at Toronto, owing to unfavorable weather, cotton and woolen fabrics being relatively firm. The volume of business at Montreal has been about an average, orders being light. Navigation is closed, and exporters report shipping trade at that port the most profitable for several seasons. General trade at Halifax has fallen off, owing to the holiday and to unfavorable weather. A similar report is received from St. John, N. B. Weather conditions throughout the maritime provinces generally are unfavorable to business. Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$17,838,000 this week, against \$22,729,000 last week, and as compared with \$23,372,000 in the week one year ago. In the preceding week one year ago, in which the Thanksgiving holiday occurred, the total was \$19,713,000.—*Bradstreet's, November 28*.

The attention of LITERARY DIGEST readers is called to the new Rand and McNally Pictorial Atlas of the World, which is offered as a premium by "The Evangelist," to any person who will send them the name and address of a bona-fide new subscriber, with three dollars.

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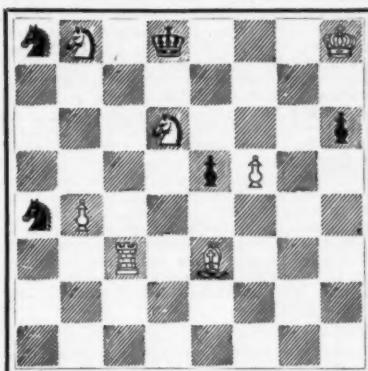
The score in the Lasker-Steinitz match for the championship of the world, at the time of going to press, is: Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 0; Draw, 1.

Problem 176.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q sq; Kts on Q R sq and Q R 5; Ps on K 4, K R 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 8; B on K 3; Kts on Q 6, Q Kt 8; R on Q B 3; Ps on K B 5, Q Kt 4.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 171.

I. K-K 5	2. Q-Q 6	3. B-Kt 6, mate
.....	Any	
.....	Q-Q 6 ch	B-Kt 6, mate
I. K-K 3	2. K-B 4, must	
.....	Q-R 5 ch	B-Kt 4 or 6, mate
I. P Queens, etc.	2. K-K 3 or 5	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; A. Chamberlain, Painsville, O.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

No. 172.

I. Kt-Kt 3!	2. Kt-Q 2, mate
I. K x Kt	
.....	Q-R 8, mate
I. P x Kt	
.....	Kt-Kt 5, mate
I. Kt any	
.....	Kt-B 5, mate
I. B-B 8	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, W. G. Donnan, A. Chamberlain, H. J. Hutson, Dr. Frick, Nelson Hald, F. H. Johnston, C. F. Putney, W. R. Coumbe, and W. H. Cobb, Newton Centre, Mass.; J. R. Cox, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. J. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; J. W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ia.; E. E. Roberts, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.

What our solvers say of 172: "The problem is one of the finest"; "One of the best two-movers I ever ran across"; "a remarkably fine composition"; "a fine problem"; "the best two-mover I have ever seen"; "it is a *corker*"; "full of traps as an egg of meat"; "the key-move, at first sight, looks to be the most absurd of any White could make"; "It is a beauty."

Current Events.

Monday, November 23.

Charles C. Nott, judge of the Court of Claims, is appointed chief justice of the tribunal, and Charles B. Howry, assistant attorney-general, is made a judge of the court. . . . It is reported

(Take notice to-day. This ad. will not appear again.)

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Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in INDUSTRIOUS? You can make twenty or more words, the few you add if you do, you will receive a gold reward. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. Use no language except English. Words, spelled alike, but with different meaning, can be used but once. Use any dictionary. Plurals, pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns allowed. Anything that is a legitimate word will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: In, into, industrious, no, not, nut, nuts, dust, dusts, us, sit, sits, etc. Use these words in your list. The publisher of WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY will pay \$20.00 in gold to the person able to make the largest list of words from the letters in the word INDUSTRIOUS; \$12.00 for the second largest; \$10.00 for the third; \$8.00 for the fourth; \$6.00 for the ten next largest, and \$2.00 each for the twenty-five next largest lists. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to our "handsome woman's magazine, twenty-four pages, 36 line columns, illustrations, and all original material, long and short stories by the best authors; \$1 per year. It is necessary for you to enter the contest, to send 12 two-cent stamps for a three-months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the \$1 cents and a list of twenty words or more is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a 300-page book, "Doris's Fortune" by Florence Warden, a love story of intense interest. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or your money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than January 20. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in February issue, published in January. Our publication has been established nine years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Make your list now. Address J. H. PLUMMER, Publisher, 905 Temple Court Building, New York city.

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that Senator Blackburn will support Governor Bradley as his successor and run for governor of Kentucky. . . . The state senate investigating committee continues hearings in Philadelphia. . . . The Ohio Iron Company's furnaces and rolling-mills, in Zanesville, the largest iron-works in Eastern Ohio, shut down. . . . Captain J. H. Stickle, for years a leader in politics in Central Nebraska and president of the defunct Blue Valley Bank of Hebron, has been convicted of wrecking that institution and is sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. . . . The New Jersey monument is unveiled at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. . . . Chauncey M. Depew delivers an address at the anniversary of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in Montpelier. . . . Senator Raines charges wholesale violation of the Raines liquor law in New York. . . . If the settlers upon the lands of the Otoe and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska do not pay the amounts due the Indians in a short time, they will have to vacate the lands, according to a reported decision of the Secretary of the Interior. . . . The Dakota National Bank of Sioux Falls closes its doors.

Captain-General Weyler returns to Havana from Pinar del Rio province, where he had been conducting operations against the Cuban insurgents. . . . General Kitchener starts on his return to Cairo with orders for the Sudan expedition to advance to Khartoum in March. . . . The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their daughters, are visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim. . . . The trial of Lady Tina Scott on charges of criminal libel preferred by Earl Russell, her son-in-law, begins in London. . . . The Paris *Figaro* says that in a war between the United States and Spain the latter would have Europe behind her.

Tuesday, November 24.

W. J. Bryan receives an ovation in Denver, and makes several addresses. . . . Letters of congratulation over the Venezuelan settlement are received by the Pennsylvania Peace Society from McKinley and Hobart. . . . Senator Quay declares his opposition to John Wanamaker as Cameron's successor. . . . C. R. Crisp is nominated to fill the unexpired term of his father, ex-Speaker Crisp, by the Third Georgia Congressional district. . . . Ex-Secretary John W. Foster says that efforts to annex Hawaii will be renewed under McKinley's Administration. . . . A Concord, N. H., despatch gives a list of twenty-two savings banks of New Hampshire which have failed in the last eighteen months, with deposits of over \$17,000,000, and says that of this amount \$4,500,000 will be lost to depositors. The money, it is claimed, was lost in Western land investments.

General Weyler says that he did not find Maceo's forces in Pinar del Rio, and that his return to Havana was for the purpose of settling pressing financial and other matters. . . . The Kaiser administers the oath of office to a number of sailors and marines at Kiel.

Wednesday, November 25.

It is said that the report of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission is practically ready for submission to the President. . . . The Kentucky Silver Democratic state committee takes action barring sound-money Democrats from future primaries. . . . John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the Democratic state committee, is making a canvass to succeed United States Senator Peffer from Kansas. . . . The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is appointed receiver of the Columbian Liberty bell.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo states that he entirely supports the course pursued by General Weyler; he denies the report that the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands had been defeated by the insurgents. . . . A number of Korean officers, who were plotting to seize the king and compel him to return to the palace from the Russian legation in Seoul, where he has had a refuge for some months, are arrested. . . . It is stated that the British Colonial Office has decided to send a commission to the British West Indies to examine into the critical condition of the sugar industry. . . . The Bering Sea Claims Commissions are in session at Victoria, British Columbia.

Thursday, November 26.

Secretary Lamont's annual report calls especial attention to the great progress recently made on the coast defenses of the country. . . . Extermination of the seal herd is favored in a report by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. . . . A Cleveland despatch says that a contract has been made by Andrew Carnegie, for the construction of a big ore and coal-loading plant at Conneaut, Ohio, and extensive docks will also be built there. . . . Every county office in Jefferson county, Mo., is contested on account of narrow majorities. . . . A blizzard rages in North Dakota. . . . Benj. A. Gould, astronomer, dies at Cambridge, Mass. . . . University of Pennsylvania defeats Cornell at football, 32 to 10.

Thanksgiving dinners are held by the American colonies in London, Paris, and Berlin. . . .

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Captain-General Weyler of Cuba issues two harsh decrees; Lopez Coloma is executed in Havana. . . . The dock strike in Hamburg increases, there being 12,000 men idle; Tom Mann, the English agitator, is arrested while trying to enter Hamburg. . . . A new Cabinet is formed in Chili; reports that a revolution is imminent are denied. . . . Haiti is reported as being ripe for a revolt against the administration of President Simon Sam.

Friday, November 27.

The worst blizzard of the season prevails in the Northwest, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba. . . . The President appoints ex-Congressman John H. Rodgers United States Judge for the western district of Arkansas. . . . Superintendent Skinner, of the New York State Department of Public Instruction, decides that a parochial school could not be hired for a public school, and that Sisters of religious orders acting as public-school teachers should not wear their peculiar garb. . . . The tenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools opens in Philadelphia. . . . It is reported that the Grand Trunk and Wabash railroads refuse to submit to a ruling of the Joint Traffic Association managers. . . . A combination of sandstone quarry companies in northern Ohio is reported. . . . President Cleveland purchases a residence in Princeton, N. J.

Advices from Havana are that Captain-General Weyler has left Havana to take the field once more against Maceo. . . . Official statistics show that there are now 17,340 soldiers sick in the various military hospitals in Cuba; of this number 1,458 are suffering from yellow fever; the mortality is said to be 163 per thousand. . . . Miss Mathilde Blind, the well-known writer, dies.

Saturday, November 28.

Secretary of State Olney, in a published statement, denies assertion that the American flag was not respected in Turkey. . . . Governor Sheakley's annual report on the progress of Alaska is made public. . . . It is reported that the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs is on his way to Washington to negotiate a new treaty of annexation. . . . The annual report of United States Treasurer Morgan is made public. . . . Henry Watterson is interviewed on the political situation. . . . The Chicago Wool Merchants' Association indorse the Dingley bill. . . . It is reported from Anderson, Ind., that the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association has gone to pieces. . . . The mills of a number of Ohio iron companies reopen. . . . Cash wheat goes above \$1, closing at 99 1/4 cents.

The Czar is said to have possessed himself of the power of his various ministerial offices, and will in future reign as a perfect autocrat. . . . Holloway Jail physicians report that Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, is in a critical condition.

Sunday, November 29.

It is stated that Charles Gates Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., will be President-elect McKinley's private secretary. . . . Secretary Herbert makes public the decree issued by France for the control of shipping in time of war. . . . The report of the Naval Hydrographer is published.

Captain-General Weyler is said to be in the vicinity of San Cristobal looking for Maceo. . . . The strike of the dock-laborers at Hamburg still continues; Emperor William orders that a detailed report be made to him as to the cause and extent of the strike.

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